

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1948.

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## RACING TIPS

(BY "THE TURF")

### First Race

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Blue Peter

### Second Race

Desert Knight  
Rifle  
Dumbo

### Third Race

Beckenham  
Harvard  
Ingrid

### Fourth Race

Room Town  
Rafter  
Queen of Hearts

### Fifth Race

Blue Sky  
Panda  
Liberation Star

### Sixth Race

Prince Delight  
King of Peace  
Desire

### Seventh Race

Milant Beauty  
Burmester  
Peacock

### Eighth Race

Lana  
Pearl Diver  
Golden Eagle

### Ninth Race

Anyway  
Fluke Shot  
Arlington

### Tenth Race

Domination Day  
Rebel  
Happy Event

### Eleventh Race

Arabian Moon  
Kelly  
Tunny

## EDITORIAL

### Magisterial Leniency

Mr Justice Williams yesterday found occasion to criticise what he considers to be the inadequacy of sentences passed by some of our magistrates on offenders who appear two, three and even half a dozen times before the courts on a variety of charges. This is a subject full of pros and cons. The Crown's legal advisers hesitate to interfere with the magisterial bench both because the impartiality of British magistrates is well established and rarely requires guidance, and because it is an accepted principle that cases must be treated on their individual merits. And it is, of course, important to note that in this instance it is not the Crown's legal advisers who suggest that magistrates are being too lenient, but a Justice of the criminal court. Mr Justice Williams quoted one illustration in which a man, appearing in court on six different occasions received progressively reduced sentences. This is a glaring example of misdirected leniency. The past two years have proved that the Colony's criminals are not easily deterred from their activities and that they merely take advantage of any gesture of compassion or mitigation. It is

worth recalling that the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Blackall) so satisfied himself that only the strongest possible deterrents could help to keep down Hong Kong's incidence of crime that he served notice he would award automatically maximum sentences for certain types of offences such as armed robbery and extortion by threat of bodily harm. The fact too that he was as good as his word can fairly be accepted as one of the contributing factors to the decrease in these types of crimes. Magistrates, however, suffer one important handicap. Theirs is summary jurisdiction with maximum penalties still unchanged from their original or pre-war amended levels. In consequence, even if an habitual offender is given the fullest possible sentence, he is relatively speaking escaping lightly. While it may be that some of our magistrates are inclined to leniency on what they regard to be the sheer merits of a case, it is also true that they could be materially encouraged to dispense sterner justice by the amendment of certain ordinances which would provide for very much heavier penalties. In this way the Attorney General could play his part in making our criminals and miscreants appreciate the adage that "crime does not pay."

## 4-Point Proposal For Peace

### In Indo-China INDEPENDENCE FOR VIET NAM

#### Democratic Regime

Paris, Jan. 19.—A four-point proposal for peace in Indo-China was submitted by the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, to the ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, in Geneva early this month, Dang Chan Lieu, an official Viet Nam spokesman in Paris, told Reuter today.

- The proposal was:
- 1.—Independence and unity for Viet Nam within the French Union.
  - 2.—Viet Nam police and infantry to be fully Viet Nam. But all other arms (Air Force, Navy, etc.) to be officered by Frenchmen.
  - 3.—The Viet Nam Government to appoint consuls themselves, but Government Ministers and Ambassadors to be approved by the French Government.
  - 4.—France will require that a democratic regime be set up in Viet Nam.

Referring to the first point, the Viet Nam spokesman said: "It all depends on what implications will be involved by the words 'Independence and unity' and to what extent the French Union will limit national sovereignty and independence in the context of Viet Nam's foreign affairs."

The second proposal restricting Viet Nam leadership in the armed forces, "was retrogressive to the treaty of March 6, 1946," the spokesman declared.

This treaty recognised Viet Nam as a free state with its own Parliament, Treasury and Army. Diplomacy and unity were to be discussed at a later date. Subsequent conferences broke down, and fighting finally broke out between the Viet Nam and France on December 19, 1946.

#### WANTS DOMINION STATUS

Stressing that Viet Nam would like to be "freely associated with the French Union," the spokesman said: "Viet Nam wants the same diplomatic status as a British dominion within the British Commonwealth."

Commenting on the French demand for "a democratic regime in Viet Nam," the spokesman said: "This is an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs." He said that Viet Nam had to balance both Eastern and Western civilisation, and that it would be impossible to adopt definitely either one or the other.

"Ten per cent of our population is Christian," he explained, "and the

rest is mainly composed of believers in Confucianism and Buddhism. Thus we must make allowances for both Eastern and Western ways of life."

On the whole, official Viet Nam spokesmen in Paris were pessimistic about the outcome of the Bao Dai-Bollaert conversations.

The spokesman said they stressed that France refused to negotiate with Dr Ho Chi Minh, the leader of Viet Nam resistance, favouring Bao Dai.

Bao Dai's past record had lost him nearly all his support in Viet Nam after his "collaboration with the Vichy Government and Japanese puppet governments" and his subsequent abdication "was opportunistic," the spokesman continued. "Indeed," he declared, "this whole past attitude shows a lack of consistency and a strong sense of opportunism."

Bao Dai is still the "supreme political adviser" of the Ho Chi Minh National Government, but Dang Chan Lieu said that his present tactics were not meeting with the approval of Dr Ho Chi Minh himself.—Reuter.

#### BOLLAERT ON WAY BACK

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is due to leave Paris tomorrow for Saigon with high hopes of achieving peace in Indo-China, where fighting between French troops and Viet Minh Indo-Chinese nationalist forces had been going on intermittently for more than a year.

M. Bollaert is due to arrive in Saigon on January 26, by way of Rome—where he expects to be received by the Pope on Wednesday morning—Athens, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The main event of M. Bollaert's stay in Europe was a series of trade talks he had with the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, of Annam, at Geneva, between January 7 and 13.

The French hopes of peace in Indo-China are largely based on these talks, at the close of which an optimistically worded, but not very committal, statement was issued, the most promising point of which was the final sentence: "Further interviews will take place a month hence in the Bay of Along" (off Tonkin—the meeting place will probably be a French warship).

Whether or not French hopes are borne out by reality depends mainly on two factors. It was believed by well-informed observers in Paris.

Firstly, the extent of the concessions France is willing to make to Indo-Chinese aspirations for control over their affairs.

Secondly, the extent to which the ex-Emperor has retained authority over the people of Indo-China.

#### IMPORTANT CONCESSION

Official circles here were reluctant to amplify the terms of the Geneva communiqué, but well-informed observers believed that M. Bollaert in his talks with Bao Dai had made one very important concession.

He was willing, it was believed, to accept the principle of a National Viet Nam Army.

In his outline of French policy at Hanoi in September last, M. Bollaert had gone no further than admit Viet Nam police forces. A National Army would give genuine

### Kai Tak Accident: One Man Severely Injured

Two single-seater Spitfires were involved in an accident at Kai Tak this morning resulting in one pilot sustaining severe injuries, including broken arms. The other pilot escaped unhurt.

The accident occurred after one of the planes had landed. The second plane followed in and crashed into the stationary Spitfire which was still on the runway.

Both aircraft were extensively damaged.

## Britain's Improving Trade Relations

London, Jan. 19.—Mr Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, gave a progress report on British trade relations with seven European countries today. They were Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

This is what he told his press conference:

Denmark:—Britain was now able to offer coal to Denmark with whom she was now negotiating. There were certain other essentials that Denmark wanted. This was one of the cases in which Britain could not spare unlimited supplies of generally scarce commodities to a single country.

If Britain could get as much food as she liked, some at least of it would have to be paid for by less essential goods.

"The price differences are a great deal narrower now than they were last time we met and we are optimistic about the outcome," Mr. Wilson said.

The Netherlands:—Speaking of the talks with the Dutch in London last month, Mr Wilson said: "The

lists of requests that each side is making on the other are now being examined and the talks will be resumed at The Hague in the first week of February."

#### HOPEFUL DISCUSSIONS

Belgium:—He was hopeful that the present discussions with the Belgian mission would lead to a sizeable increase in trade this year.

Switzerland:—On the face of it, trade with Switzerland seemed to be going well. Britain was exporting about three times as much to her as she imported, but the rest of the sterling area was taking from Switzerland a lot more than they could send to Britain.

"We need to talk things over with the Swiss to try and stop the overall drain on our reserves," Mr Wilson said.

Yugoslavia:—On the talks with Yugoslavia, which had been going on since August, Mr Wilson said M. Stanislaw Kopeck, leader of the Yugoslav mission, had now returned to London and Mr Wilson expected to reach a definite result one way or the other very soon.

Czechoslovakia:—"I am hoping before long to have some talks with Czechoslovakia," Mr Wilson said. "It has not yet been possible to fix a date for the talks, but, in the meantime, we—and I believe the Czechs—have been clearing our minds as to what we want and what we can offer."

#### APPEAL TO EXPORTERS

Finland:—Mr Wilson said a Finnish trade delegation was expected in Britain on February 16 to review the whole question of trade and payments between the two countries. The three markets which the British Government regarded as of outstanding importance were Canada, the United States and Argentina, Mr Wilson added.

The Government was asking exporters to show the utmost vigour in selling in the three markets.

He defined Britain's aims in the bilateral negotiations. "We have to use our bargaining power to secure our essential imports on terms which involve the smallest possible call on our reserves," he said. "Any general suggestion that international trade should consist entirely of exchange of essential commodities is greatly to our disadvantage. Consequently, the removal of import restrictions and quotas on British goods must figure high in our aims."—Reuter.

## NO HOPE OF PAKISTAN UNION WITH INDIA

New Delhi, Jan. 19.—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said tonight that if Pakistan were at this time to ask for reunion with the Dominion of India, "we would definitely refuse and resist such overtures."

Mr Nehru, who was addressing a thanksgiving meeting to mark the end of Mr Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

"We accepted partition willingly, hoping that later on when tempers had cooled down, the force of events would bring about a reunion."

Thanksgiving meetings and prayers to celebrate the end of Mr Gandhi's fast were held throughout India today.

weak and it would take some time for him to regain his health.

Mr Gandhi held his usual prayer meeting tonight, being carried to the lawn in an armchair. As it was his day of silence, his address was read for him.

He warned his congregation that any kind of boycott of Moslems by Hindus and Sikhs would hamper India's progress.

Hindus and Moslem citizens should get together and cultivate a friendly spirit, he said, according to New Delhi Radio. Moslems should be induced to resume their previous occupations.

The peace committee today announced that alternative accommodation had been arranged for refugees living in some of the 117 mosques in Delhi which were to be restored to their religious use as one of the conditions on which Mr. Gandhi agreed to break his fast.—Reuter.

### GERMANS FRETFUL

## Situation Growing Grave

### Food Shortage

Washington, Jan. 19.—The American State Department and the United States Army are giving "urgent" consideration to a message from Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, emphasising the grave situation developing in Germany as a result of the food shortage, the State Department announced here today.

The spokesman declared: "The United States Government are fully aware of the food shortages in Germany and have the entire matter under review."

He blamed the situation largely on the failure to fulfil expectations in the collection of grain and other supplies from German farmers.

It was understood from authoritative sources that Britain was urging the United States to increase food shipments to Germany over and above the supplies already allocated.

#### MORE SUPPLIES NEEDED

American officials claimed that all allocations so far this crop year had been fulfilled and shipments were up to date.

The British officials contended therefore that these must be increased if the grave situation was to be met. The real objection to this, however, is that it would involve American officials once more entering the grain market—they are fulfilling present allocations from purchases already made—and running the risk of causing a serious new increase in the price of wheat.

While this would have serious domestic effects, it would also throw further out of balance the German food purchasing budget, and in the end probably mean more funds having to be appropriated or reductions made in other purchases.

The only alternative, however, was considered to be a diversion of supplies originally intended for other European areas—especially Italy and France.

#### POLITICAL DIFFICULTY

The office of Captain Granville Conway, President Truman's personal representative in charge of relief food shipments, said today no consideration had yet been given to this possibility.

The new entry of the Government into the grain market at a time when speculators are undergoing detailed Congressional investigation and when inflation is the main domestic political issue was also considered politically difficult, if not, inadvisable.

British officials insisted, however, that some way must be found to increase, in the shortest possible time, the present German food supplies to avoid the development of a serious situation capable of prejudicing the Marshall Plan at the very outset and bringing repercussions throughout Western Europe.—Reuter.

#### COLOGNE STRIKE

Cologne, Jan. 19.—A strike of 1,500 tramway workers, protesting against the food shortage in the Ruhr area, brought Cologne street transport to a standstill today and all factory workers had to walk to work.

Transport union leaders are expected to meet shop stewards from most of the big Cologne factories tomorrow to discuss a possible extension of the strike.—Reuter.

### Devaluation Of Franc, Report

London, Jan. 19.—Informed sources today said that France and Britain had agreed to the devaluation of the French franc at the rate of 220 or 250 to the dollar, but that the pound would remain at its present value of about four dollars.

Sources said the devalued French currency would be known as "export" francs. They said the step was necessary because buyers in America, Argentina and Canada were refusing to buy French goods at their present value.

The present rate is 119 francs per dollar.—United Press.

## Bevin To Review Foreign Affairs

London, Jan. 19.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, it is expected, will open Parliament's two-day foreign affairs debate on Thursday with a lengthy speech covering the whole world picture, but focussing particularly on Germany.

The content of Mr Bevin's speech is likely to be "important rather than startling," according to authoritative quarters here today.

The Cabinet met today, but it was unnecessary for Mr Bevin to supplement the review of foreign policy which he gave his colleagues a fortnight ago, following the collapse of the "Big Four" Conference in London in December.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, who, in a recent broadcast, made an outspoken comment on "Big Four" relations and on Communism, will take part in this week's debate. Though his broadcast was a Party utterance and not a statement of official British policy, it is thought that both the Attlee and Bevin speeches in Parliament this week may reflect something of the sentiments already expressed by the Prime Minister.

#### EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

Mr Bevin, it is predicted, may explore the possibility of greater European co-operation. There is confidence, too, that the effect of his speech will be to leave all doors open to a continuation of Big-Four collaboration.

On this question of closer political and economic co-ordination between the Western European countries, Mr Bevin will possibly begin with Britain, France and members of the Benelux group, Sylvia Mangot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, wrote today.

The most immediate decision which awaits the Foreign Secretary is probably the next step in the Anglo-Egyptian policy. He is expected to formulate British policy as to whether the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks can usefully be reopened.

Following his announcement last Thursday, when the revised Anglo-Iraqi treaty was signed, that a series of new—Middle—East—agreements might be expected, Mr Bevin will also be working on problems he will discuss with the Prime Minister at Transjordan, Tewfik Abu El Huda, who is due in London this week.

The House of Commons will expect the Secretary to give some idea of British policy decisions taken earlier this month by the Cabinet on the basis of the memorandum on Germany which he himself submitted.—Reuter.

## CRUSHING DEFEAT

### Greek Guerillas Put To Flight

Athens, Jan. 19.—Greek guerillas who attacked Platanos, 13 miles north of Lepanto, on the Gulf of Corinth, have sustained "crushing defeat," Athens news agency reports from the nearby town of Fittas said today.

A hundred guerillas were captured during the attack on Platanos and the retreat after it, the agency added.

The garrison of Platanos held out for 30 hours until Greek Army units, with artillery and tanks, relieved them yesterday morning and drove off the guerillas in a heavy attack, using guns and aircraft.

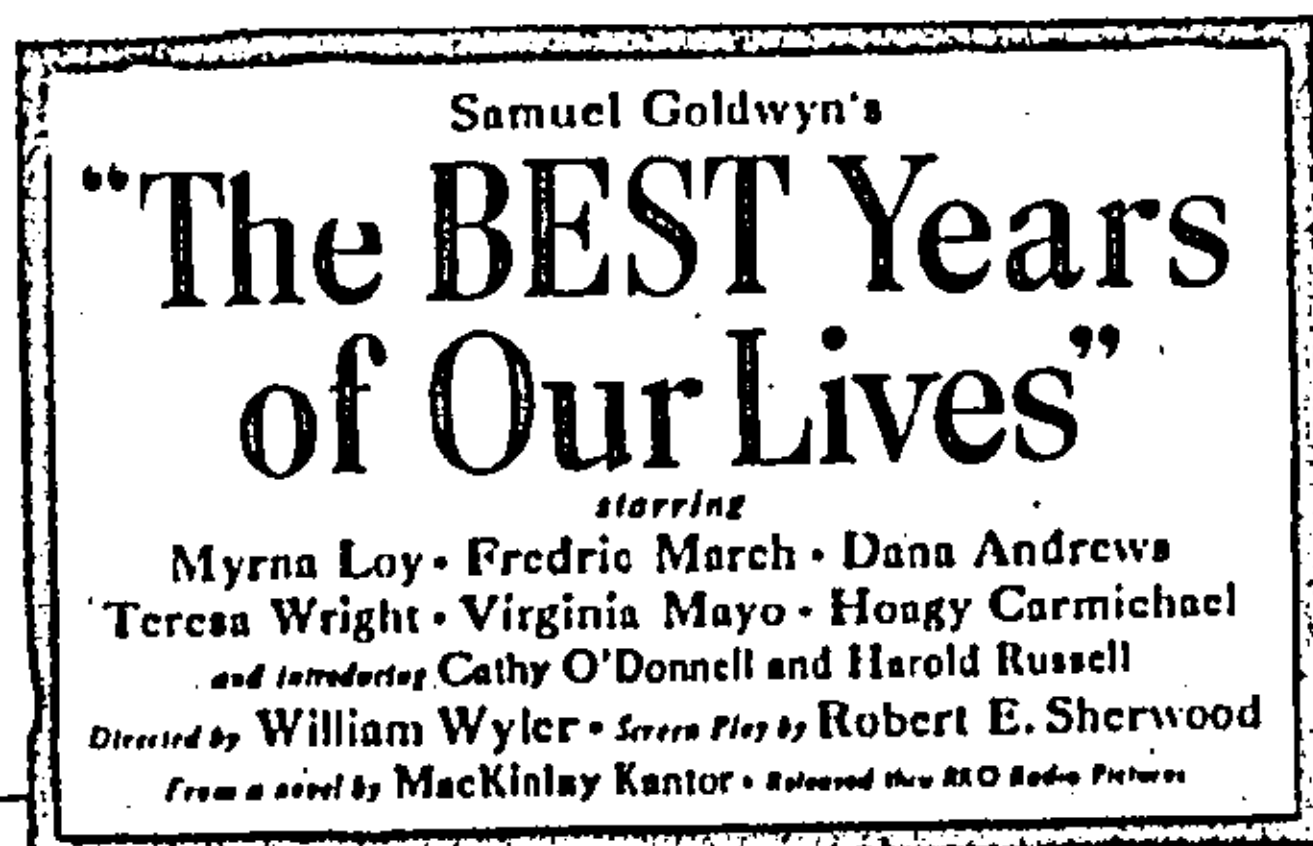
In Eastern Macedonia, which adjoins Bulgaria, Greek troops drove guerillas from positions between the river Nestos and the Boz Dagh range of the Rhodope mountains, an Athens agency telegram reported from Drama.

The guerillas left behind them 15 dead and six prisoners.

A Greek Ministry of Public Order announcement said 400 guerillas were engaged near the river Nestos. In several hours of fighting, 47 guerillas were killed, three drowned in the river Nestos and 17 surrendered.

Greek troops, with armoured cars, were today reported to be sweeping back north of Platanos, after last week's attack on Arakhsava, 20 miles north of Lepanto. Reports from Patras said the guerillas lost 300 killed and 100 wounded in the area.—Reuter.



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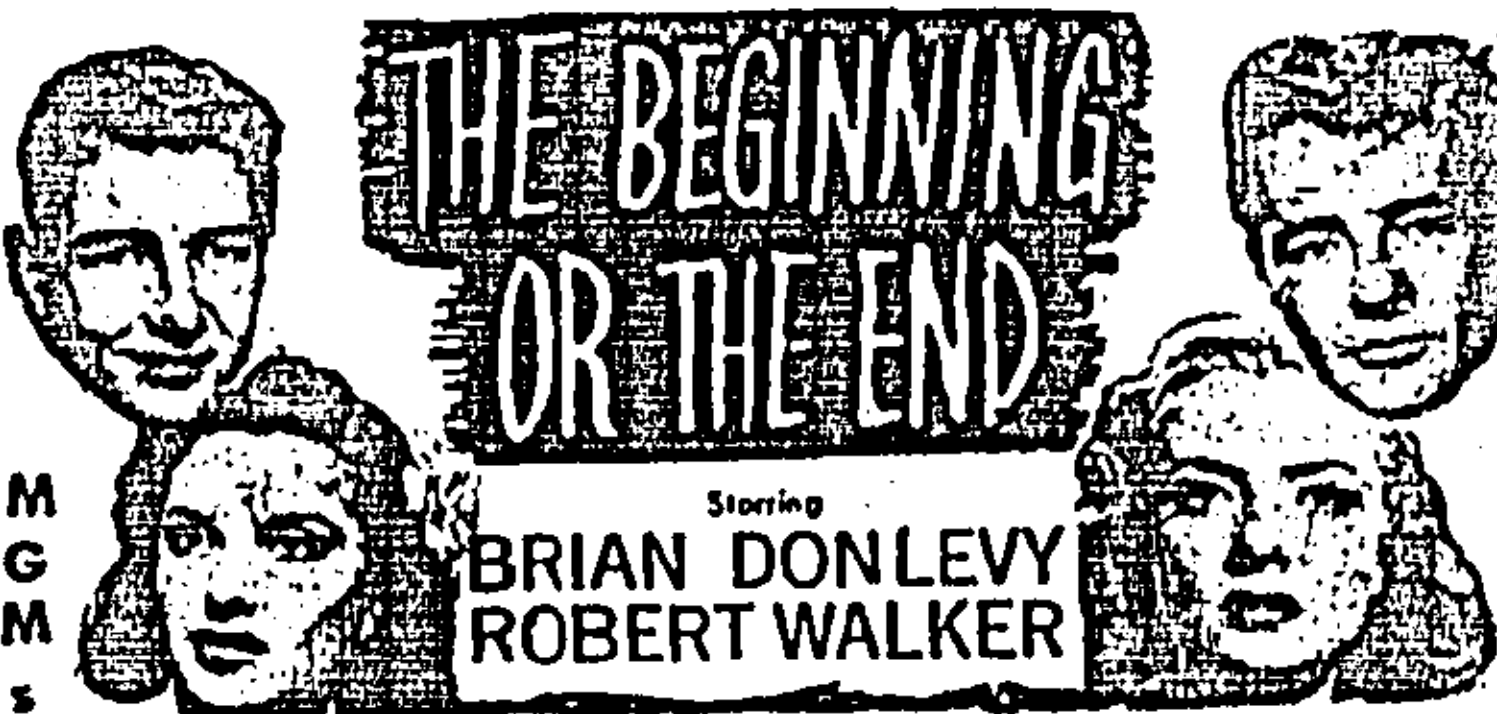
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CALCUTTA.

THE little Bengali doctor drove in the needle and another 2,000 million *vibria cholerae* began their tedious march round the bloodstream, to join their colleagues of typhoid, typhus, para-typhoid, tetanus, smallpox, and yellow fever already on duty staving off the more dreadful inconveniences of tropical travel.

"The serum is our own," said the doctor. "Indian made, one of our good things. Our railways may be indifferent, our policemen may be less than wonderful, but this you must hand to the New India—our cholera is the best in the world."

Fortified, one could walk almost confidently into Chowringhee, best known of all streets in the East to a hundred thousand wartime soldiers from Aberdeen to Arkansas. As always, it swarmed. Shriill and abandoned shoeless boys, beggars, chorously displaying their monstrous disfigurements, vendors of U.S. Army surplus socks, tin toys, old magazines, a little heroin if you felt the need.

Stink, confusion, garbage, crowd. Humanity does not inhabit Calcutta, it infests it. You can still get a meal in Firpo's, you can still buy bad whisky in the world's second-worst hotel, you can still collect anything from a Gurkha kukri to a dose of plague among those noisome pavements. The second city of the Empire is still, bar none, the most absorbing and squalid place on earth.

**The impasse**

IN Calcutta, Hindus and Moslems mingle and wrangle in peace and profit, while their rival propagandists and papers spit venom and rancour. Everyone stands to gain by peace, everyone thinks in terms of future strife. Their rations may be small, their clothes may be thin, but their anomalies are the biggest in the world.

Right now you have trouble in Palestine, in Greece, a mad situation developing between America and Russia. All these things have a precedent.

But this is the first time in the long and intricate career of the British Empire when you have two Dominions drifting erratically and without purpose to a lunatic condition, when Fascism or war, or both, will be the simplest way out of an intolerable impasse.

**Those slogans**

LISTEN to India today, the bitterness and contumely and threats, and there is only one analogy that fits. This is like Europe before the war.

Even the oratorical platitudes are the same: "Just territorial demands," "intolerable sufferings of our minorities," "adjustment of frontiers," "appeal to reason or the sword." Both sides speak in terms of power, think in terms of power. The only thing that keeps them out of trouble is that, so far, they have no power.

The land-grabbing—like Junagadh. The economic blockades—like Hyderabad. The bolstering of repression by big business. The myth of racial superiority. The private armies, the secret drill. The talk of referendums, knowing that any referendum in India or Pakistan could be faked in a couple of minutes, and would be.

And, cleanest parallel of all, the dress-rehearsal war that is now going on in Kashmir, Kashmir is Spain.

**"Tourists"**

NOBODY would suggest that the Kashmir invaders are Pakistani troops just as nobody saw the Wehrmacht in Barcelona.

The tribesmen are nevertheless uncommonly like the "tourists" that

... cabling from Calcutta on his journey home, gives you his latest impressions of the strife-torn Dominions.

**I see here that dread rehearsal again**

Germany sent to help Franco, permitted to march to prevent an India coup in Kashmir.

One thing begets another: if Pakistan could use the tribesmen as a sword-arm India could send in the Sikhs, most loathed of all people by the Kashmir Moslems. And battle may go on for months.

Meanwhile, what does it all mean to Basie India—the real, deep, un-reachable, inarticulate, sprawling, uncaring, and ignorant multitude, upwards of 400,000,000 beings, on both sides of the frontier whose life goes on in spite of and unheeding of the bitter casuistry of New Delhi?

The answer is, of course, next to nothing.

**New mouths**

THE peasant who is 92 percent of India, has not the time nor wit to follow these antics: food and drink, malaria and hook-worm, the landlord and the moneylender, are the factors of his life.

He does not care about the monstrous bureaucracy of the cities, which now makes the most trifling encounter with officialdom a thing of interminable and terrifying intricacy and delay.

He lives and dies and his seed multiplies—even now India's population is increasing at the rate of nearly one percent per year; some 3,000,000 new mouths to feed from every harvest.

At that rate the problem gets out of the realms of politics and becomes a matter of inexorable arithmetic.

**Democracy**

"AND how can you speak of democracy?" said a States Minister from Central India to me.

"Democracy in the Western sense demands three fundamental requisites: a literate people, some nation-wide method of propagating

political ideas, and a sufficiency of incorruptible men to administer a popular policy.

"In not one of those things does India measure up. So do not bore me with foolish talk."

"And let us not be too smug about it," said the man who had been the political agent. "After 150 years of rule we left a country where only one man in 12 can write his name. If India is tormented by birth pangs of independence, let us be sad or regretful or even angry, but for God's sake let us not be triumphant."

**'Sudetenland'**

NOW over the Punjab—the un-easy Sudetenland between two Dominions—there has arisen this bad legend of bitterness, which is only a breath from the will to war. Nobody knows why nobody goes back to first causes any more. And the time has gone when Mountbatten could carry off a menacing situation with a coup de theatre. He is Governor-General of India, not Pakistan—that is Mr. Jinnah's job.

To be Governor-General of either Dominion now is strictly a partisan political appointment and Mountbatten's India is the India of New Delhi, and Congress, indeed it could scarcely be otherwise.

The confrontation of those two Governor-Generals is a strange equation: Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten inflexible political purpose against the winning way and the cultivated charm, legislative fanaticism against adroit diplomacy, prejudice versus a profile.

Meanwhile, I see the lost old man and the baby on Ambala airfield, the creaking columns of wordless, refugees on the endless roads, the patient culture like a speck in the sky.

Their past may be great, their future may be great, too, but their present is the saddest thing on earth.

**HOW TOMMY ATKINS GOT HIS NAME**

THE need for revival for the Regular—and Territorial Armies has again focused public attention on Tommy Atkins. How the typical soldier came to be known by that name is explained in the following interesting article, taken from a history of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

The great Duke of Wellington stood on the path which runs round the ramparts of Walmer Castle and looked out to sea. The day was one of splendid sunshine. It was at the commencement of the July of 1843—and the old soldier, at home by the seaside, had put on clothes, nankeen and duck, suitable to the day. He stood one foot on the carriage of one of the little earcarts, leaning lightly on a Malacca cane, and his eyes, looking over the sea, seemed to gaze beyond the horizon.

NEAR him, and little behind him, stood at attention a young staff officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, in dress uniform. He had brought some papers down for the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, for Hill was dead, and the Duke had been reappointed for life to the command; and before carrying the documents back to London, he had asked a question, the War Office thought should, as a complement, be referred to the Commander of the Forces. A name typical of the British soldier was required on the model sheet of the soldiers' accounts to show where the men should sign. It seemed a ridiculously unimportant matter to the young staff officer, and he was

surprised when, instead of answering offhand, the Duke had thrust his cane into the path of a broken shell, and had then looked steadily out to sea.

The great Duke stood without a movement, and the young officer waited. Before those eyes, which looked over the rim of the world, was unrolling a vast panorama of all the gallant deeds he had seen done in war. He was searching in memory stored with recollections for the man who should best typify the dogged gallantry of Britain's private soldiers.

BEFORE him, as in a picture, passed that desperate light to hold Hougomont, and then his mind travelled back to the olive groves and the vineyards of Spain; to the snow-topped Pyrenees; and the purple ridges and the black cork woods of Portugal. He felt again that gripping of the heartstrings he had endured as the thin stream of red coats crawled up the rocky cliffs into the Seminary at Oporto; he saw the dancing of British bayonets sparkle as they came to the charge at Busaco; he looked again in imagination on the dreadful breach held by the dead at Badajos. But no one name came to his mind more clearly than another.

Travelling ever backwards, memory carried him to a blazing sun and scorched plains—to the savage storm of Assaye, and to the fierce fight in the darkness before Seringapatam; but still the name he searched for did not come.

Now he was in the Low Countries on his first campaign, fighting his first action. He saw again the clear, rain-washed blue of that September sky, the line of wind-mills on the horizon, the plink and

blue and yellow houses by the canal blinking in the morning sun, the distant spires of Bois-le-Duc.

His regiment, the 33rd, a corps of veterans, stood in reserve. He knew that his officers were waiting to see how the boy colonel would handle his regiment under fire. His first experience was to be a trying one. The French were superior forces, and in the cloud of smoke before him he could see that the first line of the British were being pressed back. Firing still, turning at any point of vantage, the French light troops flung at them to complete the disaster were almost in the British ranks, and on the left a squadron of French cavalry entered, waiting an opportunity to charge.

THEN young Wellesley put the discipline of his regiment to one of the severest tests known in warfare. At the word of command every company swung back into column—leaving thus wide lanes through which the hard-pressed troops in the firing line could retire. Grimed with powder, cursing in anger, the men dashed through and, like closing gates, the companies of the gallant old 33rd swung back again into line. The French were so close on them that some of the men were bayoneted before the word to fire was given.

Thrice the Brown Besses spoke—volleys as steady as though the regiment were firing on inspection parade—and then the word to advance was given, and with bayonets fixed the 33rd moved forward to take up the ground from which the other regiment had been forced to retire. The three volleys had done their work, the ranks of the

French had crumbled away before them, and the cavalry had drawn off like a trail of mist. The day was won.

Wellesley rode back to where, on the ground which his regiment had held, were little groups about men who had fallen. The men of the band were already busy with the stretchers. He rode to where the right of the line had been.

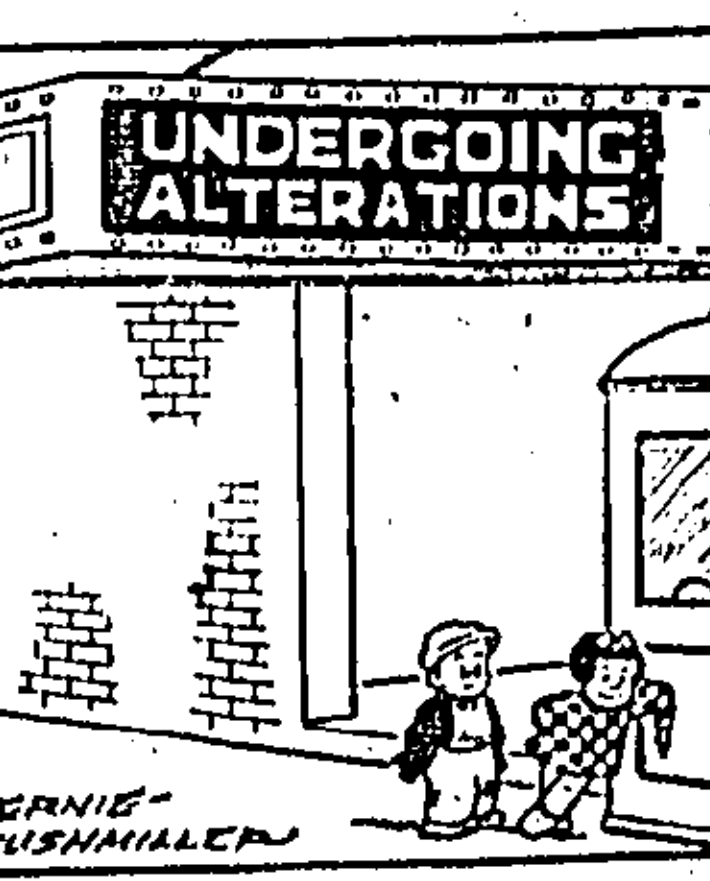
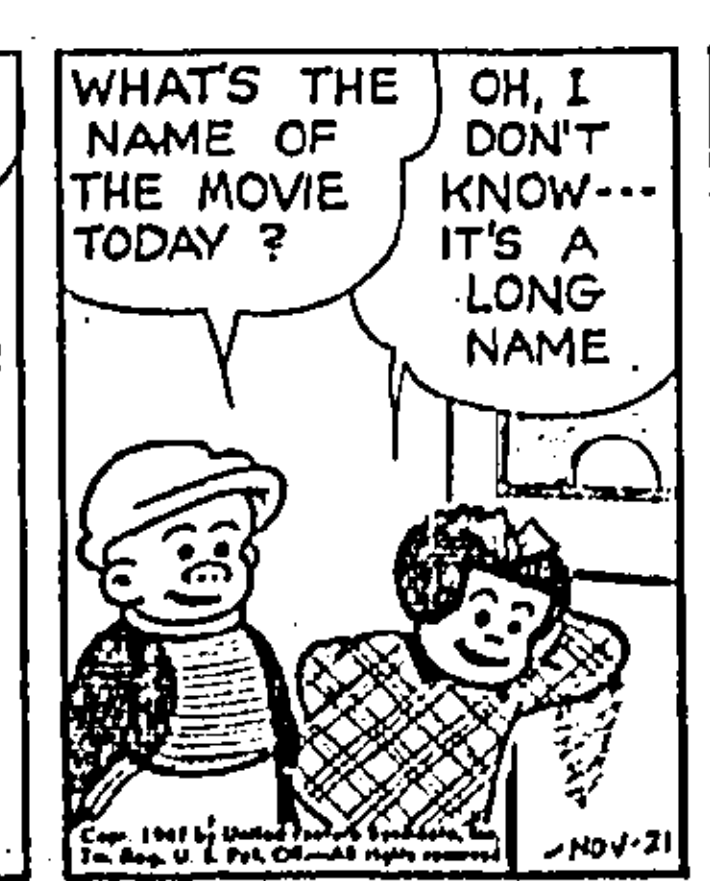
There on the ground lay the pride of the rank and file, the right hand man of the Grenadier Company, Thomas Atkins. Six feet three he stood in his stockinged feet; twenty years he had served His Majesty; he could neither read nor write; he was the best man-at-arms in the regiment, and one of the stoutest hearts in the world. One of the landmen who stood by him had bound up his head where a sabre had slashed him; he had a bayonet wound in his breast, and a bullet through his lungs. He had waved the bearers not to move him, but to let him die in peace where he had fallen.

Wellesley looked down on him, and the man saw sorrow in the young commander's face.

"It's all right sir," he said in gasps. "It's all in the day's work." And then the blood gushed out of his mouth.

THE great Duke turned to the young staff officer. "Thomas Atkins," he said shortly. The officer saluted and withdrew. As the sound of his footsteps on the path died away, the Duke turned once more to the sea.

Sydney Redwood

**NANCY** Long Run

By Ernie Bushmiller



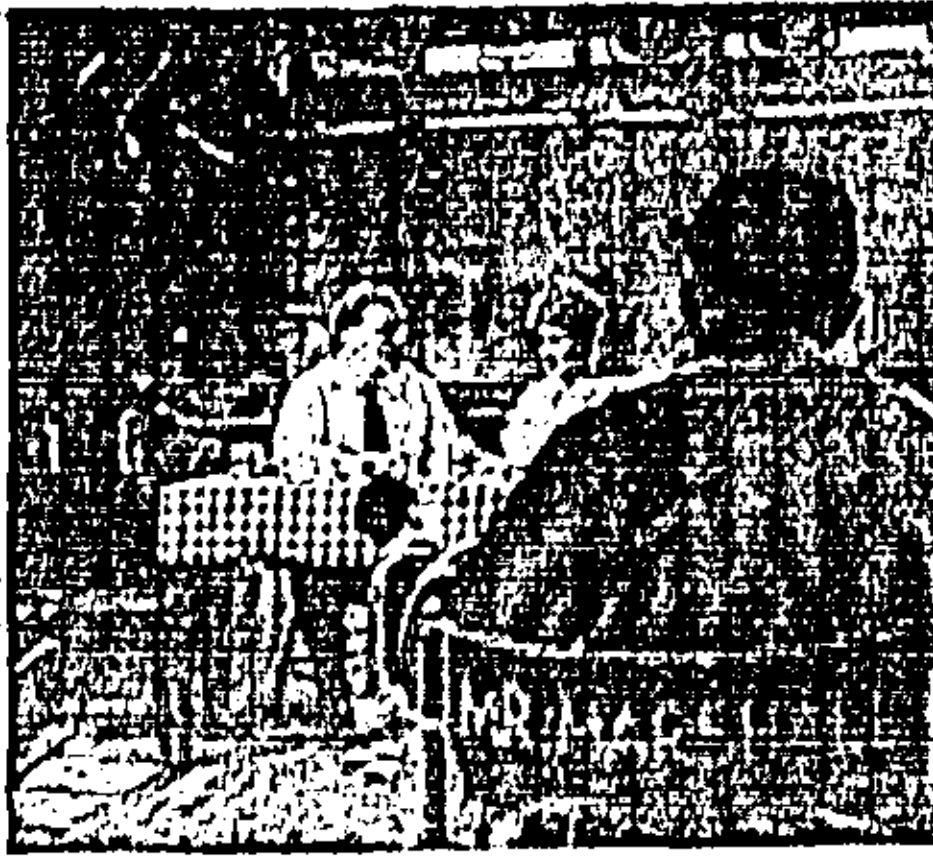


## PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 14

## HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

## SYNOPSIS:

Catherine arrived at the audition studio as a sound track recording was being made, and as they needed a girl singer, they gave her a script and put her to work. *"The Blonde"* was making her test.



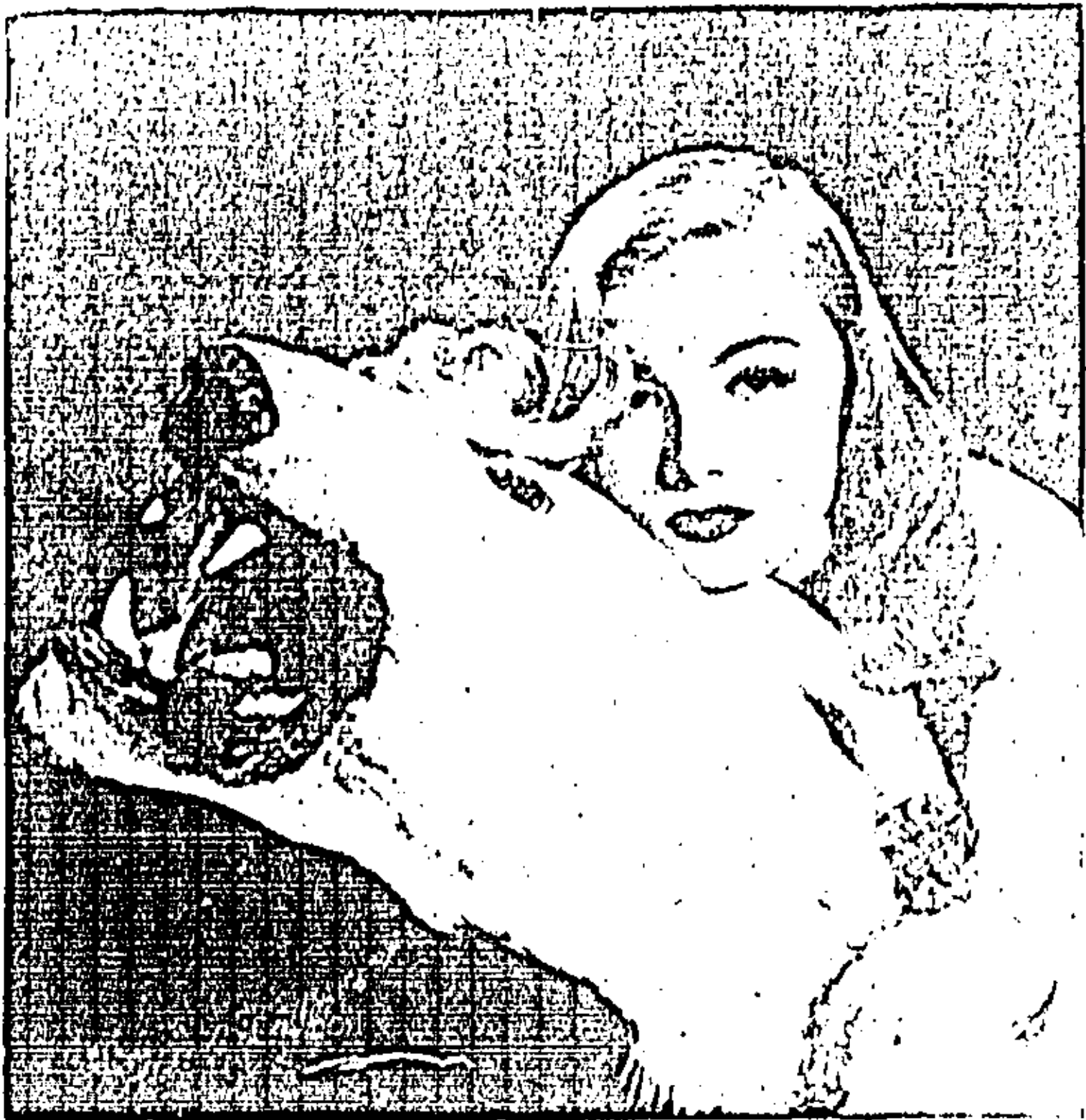
Through a conflict in shooting schedules, Roger Dann, the handsome French actor was not available. So, Olga San Juan, as "The Blonde," gets William Bendix as the supporting actor for her screen test. Director George Marshall, who enacts

the role of the test director in this scene, has concocted a little domestic scene in which the wife serves her husband beans out of a can and grapefruit. He is sick of the diet. They start to shoot the scene, and there comes the point where Bendix

picks up the grapefruit and pushes it into the face of his dear little wife. "The Blonde" was not prepared for this, so she muffed the scene. Director George Marshall cleans her face, gets a fresh grapefruit and calls for another "take." (To be continued tomorrow)

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Veronica Lake for Lois Leeds.

Your mouth can be made beautiful!

## YOUR MOUTH MAKEUP

Lip brushes may be used to apply lipstick smoothly and evenly, although if you do not like using a brush you can apply it perfectly by the simpler method. First, blot the lips with a tissue so that they will

be dry. Never dampen them before applying lipstick because this causes the lipstick to "slide."

If you use the lipstick with pencil or brush, have the lips dry. Apply lipstick to the upper lip, then the lower. After five minutes, press the lips on a folded tissue to absorb surplus. A drop of oil applied to lips after lipstick, gives them a "ripe" sheen. A touch of perfume will "set" the colour. A little powder will soften the colour.

If your lips are very dry, use a white pomade, stick first, then your red lipstick over it. This is an especially good winter trick, so put it in your Beauty Notebook.

The young mouth can be deliberately dramatized. It can be done in the "square" Hollywood style by leaving the "square" outline with a lip pencil.

The older woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the mouth is thin and "pursed," widen it by applying lipstick just beyond the natural line.

To choose lipstick shades successfully, match them to your accessories or costume colours if you would be very beauty-wise and smart. If you stick to your "type," remember this—Red-Red for Brunettes, Blue-Red for Blondes, Brown or Orange-Red for Red-heads and Purple or "fruity" Reds for the White-haired women.

But if you go in for new, odd, exciting, romantic colours you must, for harmony, match your lipstick, rouge and fingernails to your costume colours.

Always carry in your bag a lipstick of the same shade that you use at home.

When your lipstick wears down bend the tip with the flame of a match in order to re-shape it. While it is soft mold it with your fingertips.



Do you know that long ago women used powdered mica and powdered marble as "face powder"? Do you know that less women are coloring their gray hair? Do you know that Cleopatra was a Red-head? Do you know that the women have the largest voting power in our history? Do you know that most of the fortunes of the U.S.A. are in the hands of women? Do you know that there are over 26 million women in the United States who are over 40 years of age?

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're not getting out of wiping dishes any more—if you tell about me using lipstick, don't forget two of my girl friends saw you smoking!"

## SINGAPORE ELECTION:

## GIMSON MUST GO IS PARTY SLOGAN

Mr John Laycock, Progressive Party candidate for the Singapore Legislative Council elections in March, has opened his campaign with a manifesto call: "Gimson must go."

Mr Laycock's newly-published manifesto argues that the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, has "delivered a sharp slap on the face" of the Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of unofficial members on income tax. It tells Singapore electors that Sir Franklin Gimson "must go," because his overriding of the councillors on domestic affairs is "inexcusable in the view of democrats."

## Students' Work Offer

An offer by students of London University to help in reconstruction work, to link them with national affairs and to help in the economic crisis, has been accepted by Holborn Borough Council in London on a three months' experimental basis.

Parties of students will each do approximately one day's work every month, including rubble clearance, trench digging and assistance in the Borough public library, day nurseries and hospitals.

The local Joint Works Committee agree in principle to the scheme, providing that all work is paid for at trade union rates, that it would not operate to the prejudice of Council employees and that, in the event of a trade dispute, student labour would be withdrawn at once. The students agreed to these conditions.—Associated Press.

## Refugee Women Walk Streets

Many women refugees from the war zones arriving in Shanghai are turning to the streets.

A municipal police survey showed a known total of 88,306 registered prostitutes. Many are denied the official tag, "Approved for business."

The police said refugee women are making up the bulk of those not approved for business.—United Press.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. How long did it take Moses to reach the Promised Land?

2. What is the popular name for Da Vinci's painting, "La Gioconda"?

3. What causes the change of seasons?

4. Where did Jesus spend most of his youth?

5. The House of Romanov was the ruling dynasty of what country? (Answers on Page 4)

## This is the first campaign statement to be made by a candidate for election to the new Legislative Council, reports the Straits Times.

Mr Laycock is a Singapore lawyer and veteran Municipal Commissioner, liberal political spokesman, and student of constitutional reform for the Municipality and the Government of Singapore.

His party is the first party to nominate candidates for the elections.

Mr Laycock is standing for Katong Division (Municipal North East).

In his manifesto, Mr Laycock says:

"The Progressive Party is the party of the Straits born."

"More than 90 percent of its members are local-born."

"The others like myself, are domiciled here, which means that they have made this country their permanent home."

"Dictatorship"

"The first elections for the new Legislative Council are a notable event in the history of the Colony, and I take it as a proud privilege that I have been selected to contest the Katong Division in this first election; and at this present time."

"The Governor has just delivered a sharp slap on the face of his Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of all the unofficial members of that Council."

"I ask you to say that free men cannot and will not endure such dictatorship in peace time."

"This overriding power vested in the Governor's office should only be used in matters of Defence and of Foreign Affairs."

"In this year, 1947, we cannot and must not permit the Governor to regulate our purely domestic affairs."

"It is true that we all believe that the Governor was only following secret instructions given by the Imperial Government."

"That does not excuse his action; it makes it more inexcusable."

"If the Governor is an autocrat he must go; if he is not an autocrat but only a mere tool enforcing the autocratic decrees of a Government alien to the soil of Singapore, then also—and even more so—he must go."

"There is no place in a democratic country in 1947 for autocrats or complaisant tools of autocrats."

## DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

IS YOUR CLOCK ON TIME?

NO, WE PAID CASH FOR IT!



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

The 'Point Count' System, for N.T.

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

(Fourth in a series of six special Lesson Hands.)

MORE and more you are going to hear about the point count system for no trump. A great many of the present day experts are employing the point count. Most of them are using the 4-3-2-1 count—that is, ace counts four, king three, queen two, jack one.

Milton Work made this count popular 20 years ago, and even in those days it had been well established in whist. Dick Richards referred to it as the "pitch" count.

Most of today's experts want a minimum of 10 for one no trump and 22 for two no trump.

♠ A K	♥ A Q	♦ A 8 5	♣ A K 5
♠ Q 5 3	♥ 10 8 2	♦ J 3	♣ 7 4 3
♠ 10 8 7 4	♥ 7 3	♦ 10 8 7 4	♣ 2
♠ 2	♥ 2	♦ 2	♣ 2

Lesson Hand—N-S vul.

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	6 ♦	Pass
Opening—♥ 10			

In today's hand the point count is employed to arrive at a correct suit slam. North has a count of 24, a good two no trump bid.

South's bid of three spades is not a strength-showing bid. It simply says, "Partner, I have a five-card spade suit."

North's bid of three no trump conveys the fact that he does not want to play the hand in spades, so South, with his bid of four diamonds, says, "How would you like to play it in diamonds?"

It also tells North that South has two suits of at least five cards each. Even if his partner does not have the king or queen of diamonds, North can see that if the diamonds break two-two, a slam in diamonds can be made.

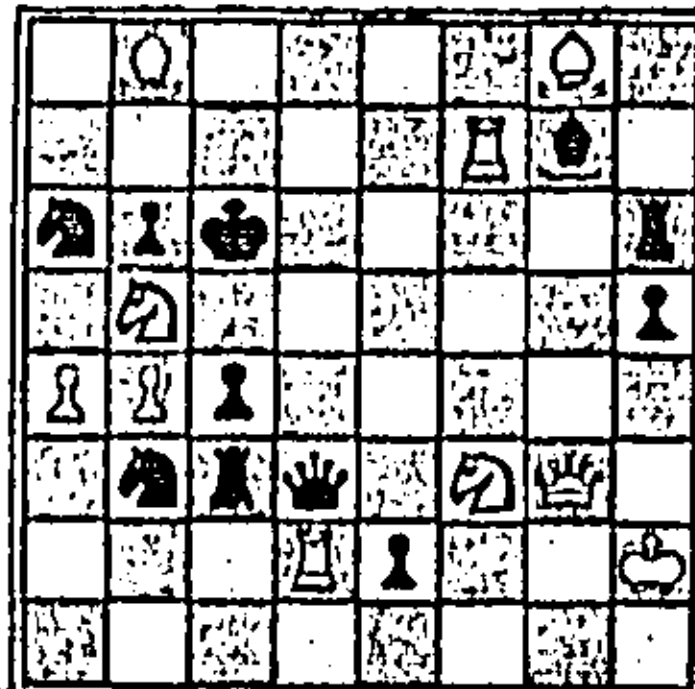
The ace of hearts and the accounting of clubs will take care of the three off-cards, and the spade suit can be established by ruffing.

North's deductions are correct, even with a heart opening. Declarer goes up with dummy's ace of hearts, and discards his losing heart on the king of clubs. Since the diamond suit split two-two, he lost only one diamond.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY

Black, 11 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt1, any; 2. Q. K (dis ch), or P-Kates.

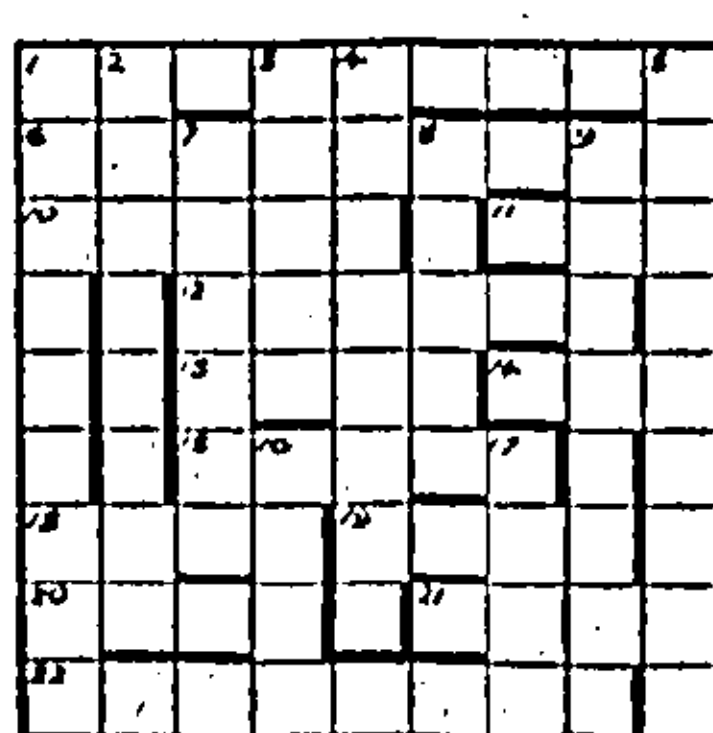
## Rupert and the Big Bang—21



The night seems to get darker still, and to make matters worse a mist starts to rise around the little party. They call and call again with no result. "Oh dear, if that light was caused by Bingo I wish he knew what a scrape he has got us into," thinks Rupert, miserably. At last, to their joy, there is a distant answering shout, then a faint glow in the mist, and Mr. Bear appears carrying a lantern on a pole. With cries of joy they run to him.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across:  
1. Sort of thing a sailor robs. (6)  
2. One employed to write for another. (6)  
3. The star I trample on the way up. (6)  
4. This chant shows decided taste. (3)  
5. Fruit. (6)

Down:  
6. River of double existence. (4)  
7. Lion of the stars? (3)  
8. Most schoolboys know the cut of them. (6)  
9. Excited. (4)  
10. Ducky meeting of painter and sailor. (4)  
11. Indian mounted attendant. (4)  
12. Lees. (4)  
13. and 22. It just couldn't be earlier. (4)  
14. Naturally makes the grey hair. (6)  
15. Raise differently. (6)  
16. It's at the end of. (6)  
17. Contract a word by taking away letters from the middle. (6)  
18. Cotton cloth. (6)  
19. Evidently not these. (6)  
20. Compare. (6)  
21. Chopped sage. (4)  
22. Canvas. (4)  
Solution of yesterday's puzzle:  
Across: 1. Highland; 6. Eyecatcher; 10. Monument; 11. Birds; 15. Type; 16. Norse; 17. Idle; 20. Anon; 21. Trap; 22. Nape; 23. Cane; 24. Peck; 25. Take.  
Down: 1. Homatich; 2. Ivory; 3. Gang; 4. Luminant; 5. Dot; 6. Cube; 7. Aero; 8. U. Hatcher; 9. Drop; 14. Plane; 16. Snake; 18. Drop; 19. Epee.

## CENTRAL THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 P.M.



## ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 &amp; 9.20 P.M.



## MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 &amp; 9.20 p.m.

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CARY GRANT in  
"NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"  
with Ethel BARRYMORE • Barry FITZGERALD  
An RKO-Radio Picture  
NEXT CHANGE: SPENCER TRACY in  
"THE SEVENTH CROSS"

## STAR

Phone 5655

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

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JAMES CAGNEY and Sylvia Sydney

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## Nazi Pretext For Entry Into Denmark Revealed

# ITALIAN NAVY:

## "MAD MAJOR" OF R.F.C. DEAD

## Imprisonment For Terrorists

# BOYCOTT BY CHINESE

**Continued Conference**

EDITORS PRESS SERVICE.

The American Magazine.

306

# Tentative Date Set For Korea Election

# EGYPTIAN STUDENTS IN CLASH

## Letters To

# Letters To The Editor

## Our Contributors Are Criticised

"I wish it full success and god-speed in the early performance of its mission. My time and services are always available for anything that will contribute to attainment of the

## Baruch Testifies On Marshall Aid Plan

What measure of control the French would have over such an army, especially in war, would, of course, have to be worked out in detail and snags might well arise.

Well-informed observers nevertheless

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



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VOL. III NO. 16

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1948.

Price 20 Cents

## Bevin To Review Foreign Affairs

London, Jan. 19. — The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is expected, will open Parliament's two-day foreign affairs debate on Thursday with a lengthy speech covering the whole world picture, but focussing particularly on Germany.

The content of Mr. Bevin's speech is likely to be "important rather than startling," according to authoritative quarters here today.

The Cabinet met today, but it was unnecessary for Mr. Bevin to supplement the review of foreign policy which he gave his colleagues a fortnight ago, following the collapse of the "Big Four" Conference in London in December.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who, in a recent broadcast, made an outspoken comment on "Big Four" relations and on Communism, will take part in this week's debate. Though his broadcast was a Party utterance and not a statement of official British policy, it is thought that both the Attlee and Bevin speeches in Parliament this week may reflect something of the sentiments already expressed by the Prime Minister.

### EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

Mr. Bevin, it is predicted, may explore the possibility of greater European co-operation. There is confidence, too, that the effect of his speech will be to leave all doors open to a continuation of "Big Four" collaboration.

On this question of closer political and economic co-ordination between the Western European countries, Mr. Bevin will possibly begin with Britain, France and members of the Benelux group. Sylvain Mangot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, wrote today.

The most immediate decision which awaits the Foreign Secretary is probably the next step in the Anglo-Egyptian policy. He is expected to formulate British policy on whether the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks can usefully be reopened.

Following his announcement last Thursday, when the revised Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed, that a series of new Middle East agreements might be expected, Mr. Bevin will also be working on problems he will discuss with the Prime Minister at Transjordan, Tewfik Abu El Huda, who is due in London this week.

The House of Commons will expect the Secretary to give some idea of British policy decisions taken earlier this month by the Cabinet on the basis of the memorandum on Germany which he himself submitted.—Reuter.

### EDITORIAL

## Magisterial Leniency

MR Justice Williams yesterday found occasion to criticise what he considers to be the inadequacy of sentences passed by some of our magistrates on offenders who appear two, three and even half a dozen times before the courts on a variety of charges. This is a subject full of pros and cons. The Crown's legal advisers hesitate to interfere with the magisterial bench both because the impartiality of British magistrates is well established and rarely requires guidance, and because it is an accepted principle that cases must be treated on their individual merits. And it is, of course, important to note that in this instance it is not the Crown's legal advisers who suggest that magistrates are being too lenient, but a Justice of the criminal court. Mr Justice Williams quoted one illustration in which a man appearing in court on six different occasions received progressively reduced sentences. This is a glaring example of misdirected leniency. The past two years have proved that the Colony's criminals are not easily deterred from their activities and that they merely take advantage of any gesture of compassion or mitigation. It is

# 4-Point Proposal For Peace In Indo-China

## INDEPENDENCE FOR VIET NAM

### Democratic Regime

Paris, Jan. 19.—A four-point proposal for peace in Indo-China was submitted by the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, to the ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, in Geneva early this month, Dang Chan Lieu, an official Viet Nam spokesman in Paris, told Reuter today.

The proposal was:

- 1.—Independence and unity for Viet Nam within the French Union.
- 2.—Viet Namese police and infantry to be fully Viet Nam. But all other arms (Air Force, Navy, etc.) to be officered by Frenchmen.
- 3.—The Viet Namese Government to appoint consuls themselves, but Government Ministers and Ambassadors to be approved by the French Government.
- 4.—France will require that a democratic regime be set up in Viet Nam.

Referring to the first point, the Viet Nam spokesman said: "It all depends on what implications will be involved by the words 'Independence and unity' and to what extent the French Union will limit national sovereignty and independence in the conduct of Viet Namese foreign affairs."

The second proposal restricting Viet Nam leadership in the armed forces, "was retrogressive to the treaty of March 6, 1946", the spokesman declared.

This treaty recognized Viet Nam as a free state with its own Parliament, Treasury and Army. Diplomacy and unity were to be discussed at a later date. Subsequent conferences broke down, and fighting finally broke out between the Viet Namese and France on December 19, 1946.

### WANTS DOMINION STATUS

Stressing that Viet Nam would like to be "freely associated with the French Union", the spokesman said: "Viet Nam wants the same diplomatic status as a British dominion within the British Commonwealth."

Commenting on the French demand for "a democratic regime in Viet Nam", the spokesman said: "This is an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs." He said that Viet Nam had to balance both Eastern and Western civilization and that it would be impossible to adopt definitely either one or the other. "Ten per cent of our population is Christian," he explained, "and the

rest is mainly composed of believers in Confucianism and Buddhism. Thus we must make allowances for both Eastern and Western ways of life."

On the whole, official Viet Nam circles in Paris were pessimistic about the outcome of the Bao Dai-Bollaert conversations.

The spokesman said they stressed that France refused to negotiate with the Viet Minh, the leader of Viet Nam resistance, favouring Bao Dai.

Bao Dai's past record had lost him nearly all his support in Viet Nam after his "collaboration with the Vichy Government and Japanese puppet governments" and his subsequent abdication was "opportunistic," the spokesman continued. "Indeed," he declared, "his whole past attitude shows a lack of consistency and a strong sense of opportunism."

Bao Dai is still the "supreme political adviser" of the Ho Chi Minh National Government, but Dang Chan Lieu said that his present facilities were not meeting with the approval of Dr Ho Chi Minh himself.—Reuter.

### BOLLAERT ON WAY BACK

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is due to leave Paris tomorrow for Saigon with high hopes of achieving peace in Indo-China, where fighting between French troops and Viet Minh Indo-Chinese autonomous forces had been going on intermittently for more than a year. M. Bollaert is due to arrive in Saigon on January 26, by way of Rome—where he expects to be received by the Pope on Wednesday morning—Athens, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The main event of M. Bollaert's stay in Europe was a series of talks he had with the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, of Annam, at Geneva, between January 7 and 13.

The French hopes of peace in Indo-China are largely based on these talks, at the close of which an optimistic worded, but not very communicative, statement was issued, the most promising point of which was the final sentence: "Further interviews will take place a month hence in the Bay of Along" (off Tonkin—the meeting place will probably be a French warship).

Whether or not French hopes are borne out by reality depends mainly on two factors. It was believed by well-informed observers in Paris.

Firstly, the extent of the concessions France is willing to make to Indo-Chinese aspirations for control over their affairs.

Secondly, the extent to which the ex-Emperor has retained authority over the people of Indo-China.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a thanksgiving meeting to mark the end of Mr. Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

"We accepted partition willingly, hoping that later on when tempers had cooled down, the force of events would bring about a reunion."

Thanksgiving meetings and prayers to celebrate the end of Mr. Gandhi's fast were held throughout India today.

Mr. Gandhi, who had a restful night, was said by his doctor today to be "obviously better" but still

## Kai Tak Accident: One Man Severely Injured

Two single-seater Spitfires were involved in an accident at Kai Tak this morning resulting in one pilot sustaining severe injuries, including broken arms. The other pilot escaped unhurt.

The accident occurred after one of the planes had landed. The second plane followed in and crashed into the stationary Spitfire which was still on the runway.

Both aircraft were extensively damaged.

## Britain's Improving Trade Relations

London, Jan. 19.—Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, gave a progress report on British trade relations with seven European countries today. They were Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

This is what he told his press conference:

Denmark.—Britain was now able to offer coal to Denmark with whom she was now negotiating. There were certain other essentials that Denmark wanted. This was one of the cases in which Britain could not spare unlimited supplies of generally scarce commodities to a single country.

If Britain could get as much food as she liked, some at least of it would have to be paid for by less essential goods.

"The price differences are a great deal narrower now than they were last time we met and we are optimistic about the outcome," Mr. Wilson said.

The Netherlands.—Speaking of the talks with the Dutch in London last month, Mr. Wilson said: "The

## Aid To China Discussions

Washington, Jan. 19.—Discussions between the Chinese technical mission and United States officials in connection with the United States aid programme for China were to begin at the State Department this afternoon.

A State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said today that it would be prepared to discuss the present economic situation in China, and the measures that the Chinese Government have undertaken to restore stability.

The figure of \$300 million has been mentioned as the amount of aid the United States will give China, but the sum has not yet been finally fixed.

Dr. Pei Tsu Yi, the former Governor of the Central Bank of China, who heads the mission, has arrived in Washington and, with members of his mission and officials of the State Department, will be guests at an official luncheon.

The host will be the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Willard Thorp, and the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, and members of the Embassy staff will also attend.—Reuter.

## NO HOPE OF PAKISTAN UNION WITH INDIA

New Delhi, Jan. 19.—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said tonight that if Pakistan were at this time to ask for reunion with the Dominion of India, "we would definitely refuse and resist such overtures."

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a thanksgiving meeting to mark the end of Mr. Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

"We accepted partition willingly, hoping that later on when tempers had cooled down, the force of events would bring about a reunion."

Thanksgiving meetings and prayers to celebrate the end of Mr. Gandhi's fast were held throughout India today.

Mr. Gandhi, who had a restful night, was said by his doctor today to be "obviously better" but still

making on the other are now being examined and the talks will be resumed at The Hague in the first week of February."

### HOPEFUL DISCUSSIONS

Belgium.—He was hopeful that the present discussions with the Belgian mission would lead to a sizeable increase in trade this year.

Switzerland.—On the face of it, trade with Switzerland seemed to be going well. Britain was exporting about three times as much to her as she imported, but the rest of the sterling area were taking from Switzerland a lot more than they could send to Britain.

"We need to talk things over with the Swiss to try and stop the overall drain on our reserves," Mr. Wilson said.

Yugoslavia.—On the talks with Yugoslavia, which had been going on since August, Mr. Wilson said: "Stanislav Kopeck, leader of the Yugoslav mission, had now returned to London and Mr. Wilson expected to reach a definite result one way or the other very soon."

"I am hoping before long to have some talks with Czechoslovakia," Mr. Wilson said. "It has not yet been possible to fix a date for the talks, but in the meantime, we—and I believe the Czechs—have been clearing our minds as to what we want and what we can offer."

### APPEAL TO EXPORTERS

Finland.—Mr. Wilson said a Finnish trade delegation was expected in Britain on February 16 to review the whole question of trade and payments between the two countries. The three markets which the British Government regarded as of outstanding importance were Canada, the United States and Argentina, Mr. Wilson added.

The Government was asking exporters to show the utmost vigour in selling in the three markets.

He defined Britain's aims in the bilateral negotiations. "We have to use our bargaining power to secure our essential import on terms which involve the smallest possible call on our reserves," he said. "Any general suggestion that international trade should consist entirely of exchange of essential commodities is greatly to our disadvantage. Concessions, the removal of import restrictions and quotas on British goods must figure high in our aims."—Reuter.

### GERMANS FRETFUL

## Situation Growing Grave

### Food Shortage

Washington, Jan. 19.—The American State Department and the United States Army are giving "urgent" consideration to a message from Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr. George Marshall, the Secretary of State, emphasising the grave situation developing in Germany as a result of the food shortage, the State Department announced here today.

The spokesman declared: "The United States Government are fully aware of the food shortages in Germany and have the entire matter under review."

He blamed the situation largely on the failure to fulfil expectations in the collection of grain and other supplies from German farmers.

It was understood from authoritative sources that Britain was urging the United States to increase food shipments to Germany over and above the supplies already allocated.

### MORE SUPPLIES NEEDED

American officials claimed that all allocations so far this crop year had been fulfilled and shipments were up to date.

The British officials contended therefore that these must be increased if the grave situation was to be met. The real objection to this, however, is that it would involve American officials once more in fulfilling present allocations from purchases already made and running the risk of causing a serious new increase in the price of wheat.

While this would have serious domestic effects, it would also throw further out of balance the German food purchasing budget, and in the end probably mean more funds having to be appropriated or reductions made in other purchases.

The only alternative, however, was considered to be a diversion of supplies originally intended for other European areas—especially Italy and France.

### POLITICAL DIFFICULTY

The office of Captain Granville Conway, President Truman's personal representative in charge of relief food shipments, said today no consideration had yet been given to this possibility.

The new entry of the Government into the grain market at a time when speculators are undergoing detailed Congressional investigation and when inflation is the main domestic political issue was also considered politically difficult, if not, inadvisable.

British officials insisted, however, that some way must be found to increase, in the shortest possible time, the present German food supplies to avoid the development of a serious situation capable of prejudicing the Marshall Plan at the very outset and bringing repercussions throughout Western Europe.—Reuter.

### COLOGNE STRIKE

Cologne, Jan. 19.—A strike of 1,500 tramway workers, protesting against the food shortage in the Ruhr area, brought Cologne street transport to a standstill today and all factory workers had to walk to work.

Transport union leaders are to meet this afternoon with most of the big Cologne factories tomorrow to discuss a possible extension of the strike.—Reuter.

## Devaluation Of Franc, Report

London, Jan. 19.—Informed sources today said that France and Britain had agreed to the devaluation of the French franc at the rate of 220 or 250 to the dollar, but that the pound would remain at its present value of about four dollars.

Sources said the devalued French currency would be known as "experts" franc. They said the step was necessary because buyers in America, Argentina and Canada were refusing to buy French goods at their present value.

The present rate is 110 francs per dollar.—United Press.

### TO-DAY'S RACING

## Ladies' Purse Won By Black Market

### Battlefield Pays Out Big Dividend

Black Market won the Ladies' Purse at the Valley this morning when the annual Spring meeting was resumed, beating Sugarfoot by two and a half lengths, with Larkspur Lad the same distance behind the second pony.

After the race the purse was presented to Mr. M. M. Boycott, the winning jockey, by Miss Joan Kenniff, daughter of the Director of Public Works.

The public stands quickly filled this morning as racing continued in ideal weather.

The second race turned in a surprise when Battledore beat Shuhin for first place to pay out \$119, the biggest dividend of the meeting so far.

1. Jockey Cup. A handicap for Australian ponies (D. Class). Ponies to be ridden by jockeys who have not won 10 races anywhere at any time. No whips or spurs allowed. From the two mile point on sound and in (about 1 mile and 171 yards).

Shuhin (P. A. Seguela) 139 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 145 ..... 2  
Kookaburra (C. F. Ng) 135 ..... 3  
Won by a length. A time 2:02.2.

2. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. One mile. Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 1  
Shuhin (K. Kwok) 147 ..... 2  
Tat Tat (D. G. Wok) 147 ..... 3  
Won by a neck. The time 1:53.3.

3. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948 only. Six furlongs. Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 1  
Aretic (C. L. Gregory) 147 ..... 2  
Princess of Foxes (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 3  
Won by two lengths. A time 1:22.7.

4. Ladies' Purse. For Subscription ponies of 1948. One mile (about seven furlongs and 45 yards). Black Market (M. M. Boycott) 132 ..... 1  
Shuhin (K. Kwok) 132 ..... 2  
Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 132 ..... 3  
Won by 2 1/2 lengths. The time 1:30.3.

5. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

6. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

7. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

8. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

9. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

10. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

11. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

12. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

13. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

14. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

15. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

16. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

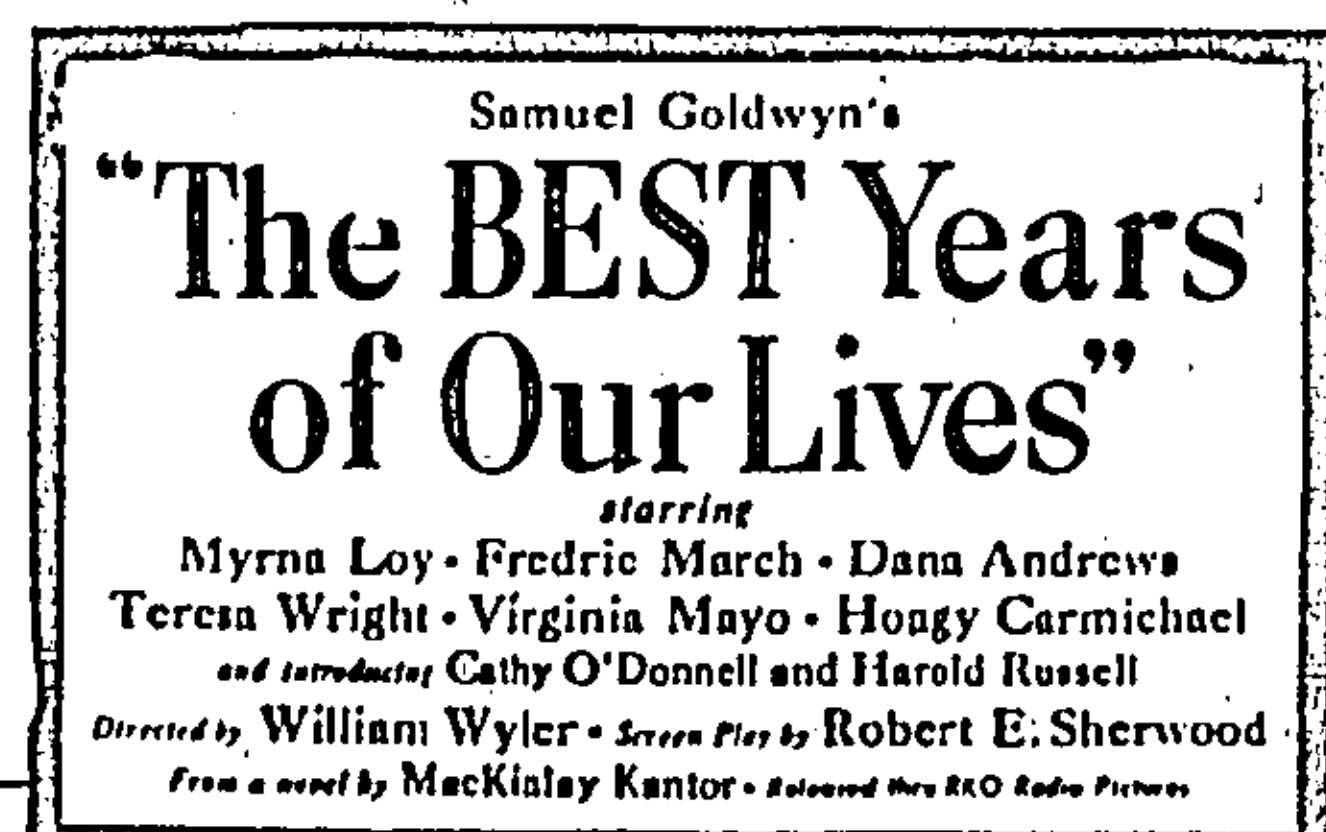
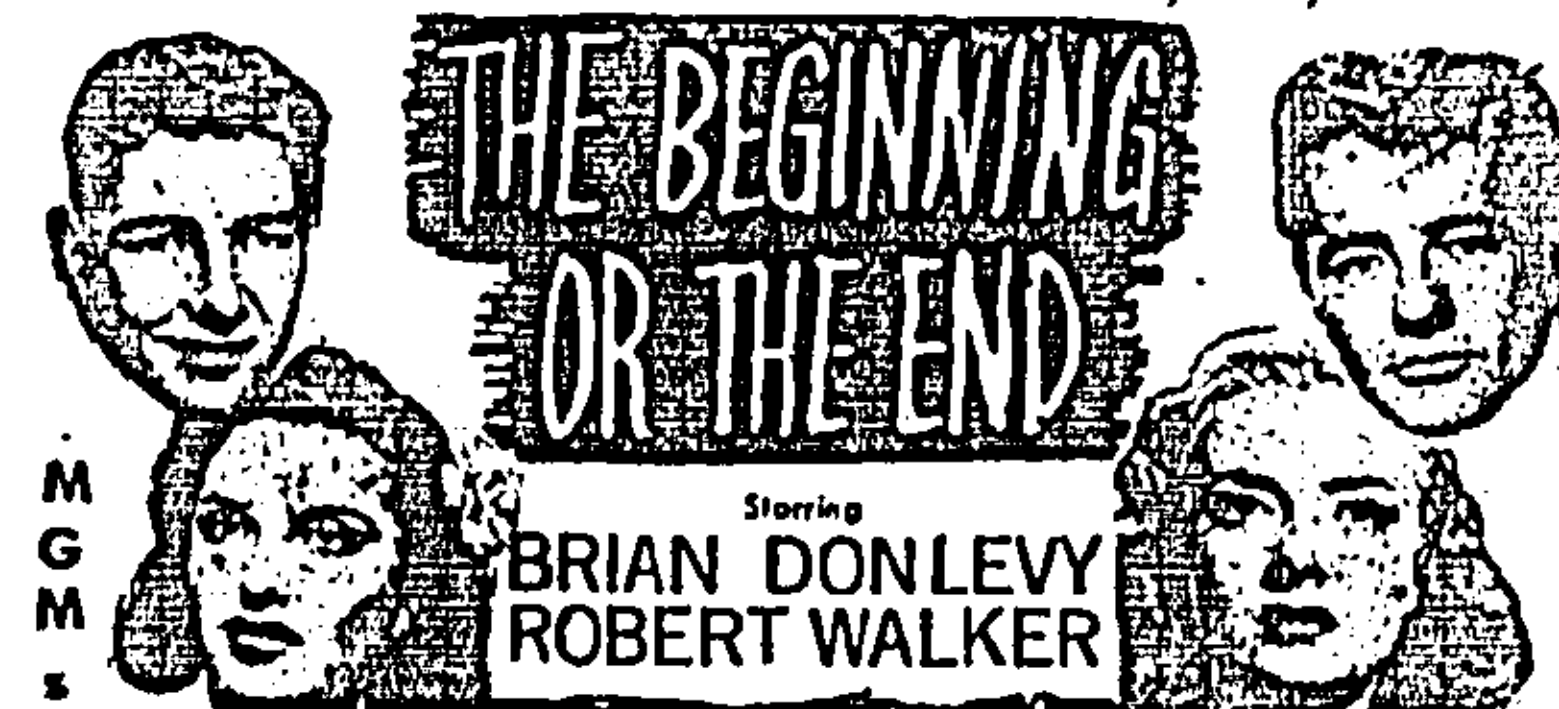
17. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

18. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

19. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.

20. Grand Stand Stakes (First Section). For Australian Subscriptions ponies of 1948. From the two mile point on sound and in (about one mile and 171 yards). Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 147 ..... 1  
Battledore (W. W. Tang) 147 ..... 2  
Constant Star (V. V. Needs) 151 ..... 3  
Won by three lengths. A time 2:02.2.



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TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,  
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GINGER ROGERS  
RAY MILLAND in "LADY in the DARK"**James Cameron**

CALCUTTA.

THE little Bengali doctor drove in the needle and another 2,000 million vibrio cholerae began their tedious march round the blood-stream, to join their colleagues of typhoid, typhus, para-typhoid, tetanus, amallpox, and yellow fever already on duty staving off the more dreadful inconveniences of tropical travel.

"The serum is our own," said the doctor. "Indian made, one of our good things. Our railways may be inefficient, our locks inefficient, our policemen may be less than wonderful, but this you must hand to the New India—our cholera is the best in the world."

Fortified, one could walk almost confidently into Chowringhee, best known of all streets in the East to a hundred thousand wartime soldiers from Aberdeen to Arkansas. As always, it swarmed. Thrill and abandoned shoeshine boys, beggars clamorously displaying their monstrous disfigurements, vendors of U.S. Army surplus socks, tin toys, old magazines, a little heroin if you felt the need.

Stink, confusion, garbage, crowd. Humanity does not inhabit Calcutta, it infests it. You can still get a meal in Fippo's, you can still buy bad whisky in the world's second-worst hotel, you can still collect anything from a Gurkha kukri to a dose of plague along those noisome pavements. The second city of the Empire is still, bar none, the most absorbing and squalid place on earth.

**The impasse**

IN Calcutta, Hindus and Moslems mingle and wrangle in peace and profit, while their rival propagandists and papers spit venom and rancour. Everyone stands to gain by peace, everyone thinks in terms of future strife. Their rations may be small, their clothes may be thin, but their anomalies are the biggest in the world.

Right now you have trouble in Palestine, in Greece, a mad situation developing between America and Russia. All these things have a precedent.

But this is the first time in the long and intricate career of the British Empire when you have two Dominions drifting erratically and without purpose to a fanatic condition, when Fascism or war, or both, will be the simplest way out of an intolerable impasse.

**Those slogans**

LISTEN to India today, the bitterness and contumely and threats, and there is only one analogy that fits. This is like Europe before the war.

Even the oratorical platitudes are the same: "Just territorial demands," "intolerable sufferings of our minorities," "adjustment of frontiers," "appeal to reason or the sword." Both sides speak in terms of power, think in terms of power. The only thing that keeps them out of trouble is that, so far, they have no power.

The land-grabbing—like Junagadh. The economic blockades—like Hyderabad. The bolstering of repression by big business. The myth of racial superiority. The private armies, the secret drill. The talk of referendums, knowing that any referendum in India or Pakistan could be faked in a couple of minutes, and would be.

And, cleanest parallel of all, the dress-rehearsal war that is now going on in Kashmir, Kashmir is Spain.

**"Tourists"**

NOBODY would suggest that the Kashmir invaders are Pakistani troops just as nobody saw the Wehrmacht in Barcelona. The tribesmen are nevertheless uncommonly like the "tourists" that

... cabling from Calcutta on his journey home, gives you his latest impressions of the strife-torn Dominions

**I see here that dread rehearsal again**

Germany sent to help Franco, permitted to march to prevent an India coup in Kashmir.

One thing begets another; if Pakistan could use the tribesmen as a sword-arm India would send in the Sikhs, most loathed of all people by the Kashmir Moslems. And the Sikhs may go on for months.

Meanwhile, what does it all mean to India—India—the real, deep, unreachably, inarticulate, sprawling, unending, and ignorant multitude, upwards of 400,000,000 beings on both sides of the frontier whose life goes on in spite of and unheeding of the bitter enmity of New Delhi? The answer is, of course, next to nothing.

**New mouths**

THE peasant who is 92 percent of India, has not the time or wit to follow these antics: food and drink, malaria and hook-worm, the landlord and the moneylender, are the factors of his life.

He does not care about the monstrous bureaucracy of the cities which now makes the most trifling encounter with officialdom a thing of interminable and terrifying intricacy and delay.

He lives and dies and his seed multiplies—even now India's population is increasing at the rate of nearly one percent per year; some 3,000,000 new mouths to feed from every harvest.

At that rate the problem gets out of the realms of politics and becomes a matter of inexorable arithmetic.

**Democracy**

"AND how can you speak of democracy?" said a States Minister from Central India to me. "Democracy in the Western sense demands three fundamental requisites: a literate people, some nation-wide method of propagating

political ideas, and a sufficiency of incorruptible men to administer a popular policy.

"In not one of those things does India measure up. So do not bore me with foolish talk."

"And let us not be too smug about it," said the man who had been the political agent. "After 150 years of rule we left a country where only one man in 12 can write his name. If India is tormented by birth pangs of independence, let us be sad or regretful or even angry, but for God's sake let us not be triumphant."

**'Sudetenland'**

NOW over the Punjab—the uneasy Sudetenland between two Dominions—there has arisen this folk legend of bitterness, this bad neighbour policy, which is only a breath from the will to war. Nobody knows why nobody goes back to first causes any more. And the time has gone when Mountbatten could carry off a menacing situation with a coup de theatre. He is Governor-General of India, not Pakistan—that is Mr Jinnah's job.

To be Governor-General of either Dominion now is strictly a partisan political appointment and Mountbatten's India is the India of New Delhi and Congress. Indeed it could scarcely be otherwise.

The confrontation of those two Governor-Generals is a strange equation: Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten inflexible political purpose against the winning way and the cultivated charm, legalistic fanaticism against adroit diplomacy, prejudice versus a profile.

Meanwhile, I see the lost old man and the baby on Ambala airfield, the creaking columns of wordless, refugees on the endless roads the patient vulture like a speck in the sky.

Their past may be great, their future may be great too, but their present is the saddest thing on earth.

**HOW TOMMY ATKINS GOT HIS NAME**

THE need for revival for the Regular and Territorial Armies has again focused public attention on Tommy Atkins. How the typical soldier came to be known by that name is explained in the following interesting article, taken from a history of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

The great Duke of Wellington stood on the path which runs round the ramparts of Walmer Castle and looked out to sea. The day was one of splendid sunshine—it was at the commencement of the July of 1843—and the old soldier, at home by the seaside, had put on clothes, nankeen and duck, suitable to the day. He stood one foot on the carriage of one of the little carriages, leaning lightly on a Malacca cane, and his eyes, looking over the sea, seemed to gaze beyond the horizon.

NEAR him, and little behind him, stood at attention a young staff officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, in undress uniform. He had brought some papers down for the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, for Bill was dead, and the Duke had been reappointed for life to the command; and before carrying the documents back to London, he had asked a question, on a small matter of detail, which the War Office thought should, as a complement, be referred to the Commander of the Forces. A name typical of the British soldier was required on the model sheet of the soldiers' accounts to show where the men should sign. It seemed a ridiculously unimportant matter to the young staff officer, and he was

surprised when, instead of answering offhand, the Duke had thrust his cane into the path of broken shells, and had then looked steadily out to sea.

The great Duke stood without a movement, and the young officer waited. Before those eyes, which looked over the rim of the world, was unrolling a vast panorama of all the gallant deeds he had seen done in war. He was searching in a memory stored with recollections for the man who should best typify the dogged gallantry of Britain's private soldiers.

BEFORE him, as in a picture, passed that desperate fight to hold Hougomont, and then his mind travelled back to the olive groves and the vineyards of Spain; to the snow-topped Pyrenees, and the purple ridges and the black cork woods of Portugal. He felt again that gripping of the heartstrings he had endured as the thin stream of red coats crawled up the rocky cliffs into the Seminary at Oporto; he saw the clashing of British bayonets sparkle as they came to the charge at Busaco; he looked again in imagination on the dreadful breach held by the dead at Badajos. But no one name came to his mind more clearly than another.

Travelling ever backwards, memory carried him to a blazing sun and scorched plains—to the savage storm of Assaye, and to the fierce fight in the darkness before Seringapatam; but still the name he searched for did not come.

Now he was in the Low Countries on his first campaign, fighting take up the ground from which the other regiment had been forced to retire. The three volleys had done their work, the ranks of the

blue and yellow houses by the canal blinking in the morning sun, the distant spire of "Dor-le-Duc."

His regiment, the 33rd, a corps of veterans, stood in reserve. He knew that his officers were waiting to see how the boy colonel would handle his regiment under fire. His first experience was to be a trying one. The French were in superior force, and in the cloud of smoke before him he could see that the first line of the British were being pressed back. Firing still, turning at any point of vantage, the French light troops lunged at them to complete the disaster were almost in the British ranks, and on the left a squadron of French cavalry entered, waiting an opportunity to charge.

THEN young Wellesley put the discipline of his regiment to one of the severest tests known in warfare. At the word of command every company swung back into column, leaving thus wide lanes through which the hard-pressed troops in the firing line could retire. Grimed with powder, cursing in anger, the men dashed through and, like closing gates, the companies of the gallant old 33rd swung back again into line. The French were so close on them that some of the men were bayoneted before the word to fire was given.

Thrice the Brown Besses spoke—volleys as steady as though the regiment were firing on inspection parade—and then the word to advance was given, and with bayonets fixed the 33rd moved forward to take up the ground from which the other regiment had been forced to retire. The three volleys had done their work, the ranks of the

French had crumbled away before them, and the cavalry had drawn off like a trail of mist. The day was won.

Wellesley rode back to where, on the ground which his regiment had held, were little groups about men who had fallen. The men of the band were already busy with the stretchers. He rode to where the right of the line had been.

There on the ground lay the pride of the rank and file, the right hand man of the Grenadier Company, Thomas Atkins. Six feet, three he stood in his stocking feet; twenty years he had served His Majesty; he could neither read nor write; he was the best man-at-arms in the regiment, and one of the stoutest hearts in the world. One of the bandsmen who stood by him had bound up his head where a sabre had slashed him, he had a bayonet wound in his breast, and a bullet through his lungs. He had saved the bearers not to move him, but to let him die in peace where he had fallen.

Wellesley looked down on him, and the man saw sorrow in the young commander's face. "It's all right sir," he said in gasps. "It's all in the day's work." And then the blood gushed out of his mouth.

THE great Duke turned to the young staff officer. "Thomas Atkins," he said shortly. The officer saluted and withdrew. As the sound of his footsteps on the path died away the Duke turned once more to the sea.

Sydney Redwood

**BY THE WAY**  
by Beachcomber

VITA BREVIS was entertaining a few friends to a glass of sherry when the Maharajah of Dhurtpore was announced. In came Foulenough, undisguised, and wearing a Leander tie. Poor Vita tried to explain, but those who had heard the name spoken crowded round.

"He's white," said Mrs. Bawil. Foulenough heard her, and replied: "Yes, I am the only white Maharajah in Europe. My ancestors were albino Red Indians." He then banged his hand over his mouth and uttered the quivering cry of the scalp-hunter. Presently an elderly gentleman said: "You rowed much for Leander, sir?" "I hardly ever stopped," said Foulenough. "Did you know Cresswell?" asked the elderly gentleman. "He fagged for me at Leander," answered Foulenough. The gentleman retreated, muttering.

**The explanation**

ASKED why men like C. Suet, Esq., didn't go into Parliament, a prominent nonentity said: "Because they can make regulations for the public without having to waste

**NANCY** Leng Run



## PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 14

## HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

## SYNOPSIS:

Catherine arrived at the audition studio as a sound track recording was being made, and as they needed a girl singer, they gave her a script and put her to work. Me a n while "The Blonde" was making her test.



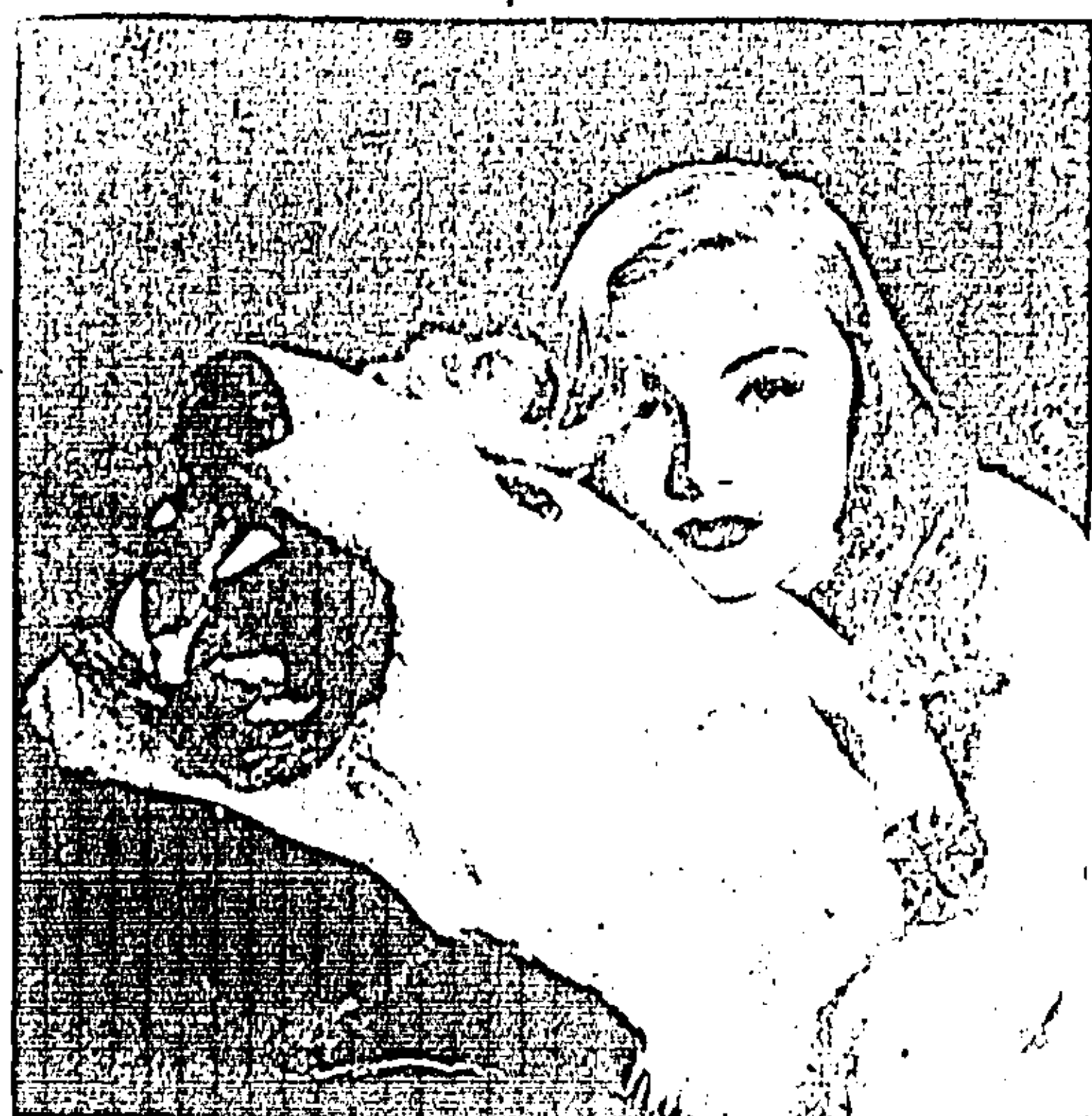
Through a conflict in shooting schedules, Roger Dam, the handsome French actor was not available. So, Olga San Juan, as "The Blonde," gets William Bendix as the supporting actor for her screen test. Director George Marshall, who enacts

the role of the test director in this scene, has concocted a little domestic scene in which the wife serves her husband beans out of a can and grapefruit. He is sick of the diet. They start to shoot the scene, and there comes the point where Bendix

picks up the grapefruit and pushes it into the face of his dear little wife. "The Blonde" was not prepared for this, so she muffed the scene. Director George Marshall cleans her face, gets a fresh grapefruit and calls for another "take." (To be continued tomorrow)

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Veronica Lake for Lois Leeds.

Your mouth can be made beautiful!

## YOUR MOUTH MAKEUP

Lip brushes may be used to apply lipstick smoothly and evenly, although if you do not like using a brush you can apply it perfectly by the simpler method. First, blot the lips with a tissue so that they will

be dry. Never dampen them before applying lipstick because this causes the lipstick to "slide." If you use the lipstick with pencil or brush, have the lips dry. Apply lipstick to the upper lip, then the lower. After five minutes, press the lips on a folded tissue to absorb surplus. A drop of oil, applied to lips after lipstick, gives them a "ripe" sheen. A touch of perfume will "set" the colour. A little powder will soften the colour.

If your lips are very dry, use a white pomade stick first, then your red lipstick over it. This is an especially good winter trick, so put it in your Beauty Notebook.

The young mouth can be deliberately demoralized. It can be done in the "square" Hollywood style by drawing the "square" outline with a lip pencil.

The older woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the mouth is thin and "pursed," when it is applying lipstick just second the natural line.

To choose lipstick shades successfully, match them to your accessories or costume colours. If you would like very heavy-lipped and mat. If you stick to your "type" remember this—Red-Red for Brunettes, Blue-Red for Blondes, Brown or Orange-Red for Red-heads and Purple or "fruity" Reds for the White-haired women.

But if you go in for new, odd, dashing, romantic colours you must, for harmony, match your lipstick, rouge and fingertips to your costume colours.

Always carry in your bag a lipstick of the same shade that you use at home.

When your lipstick wears down heat the tip with the flame of a match in order to re-shape it. While it is soft mold it with your fingertips.

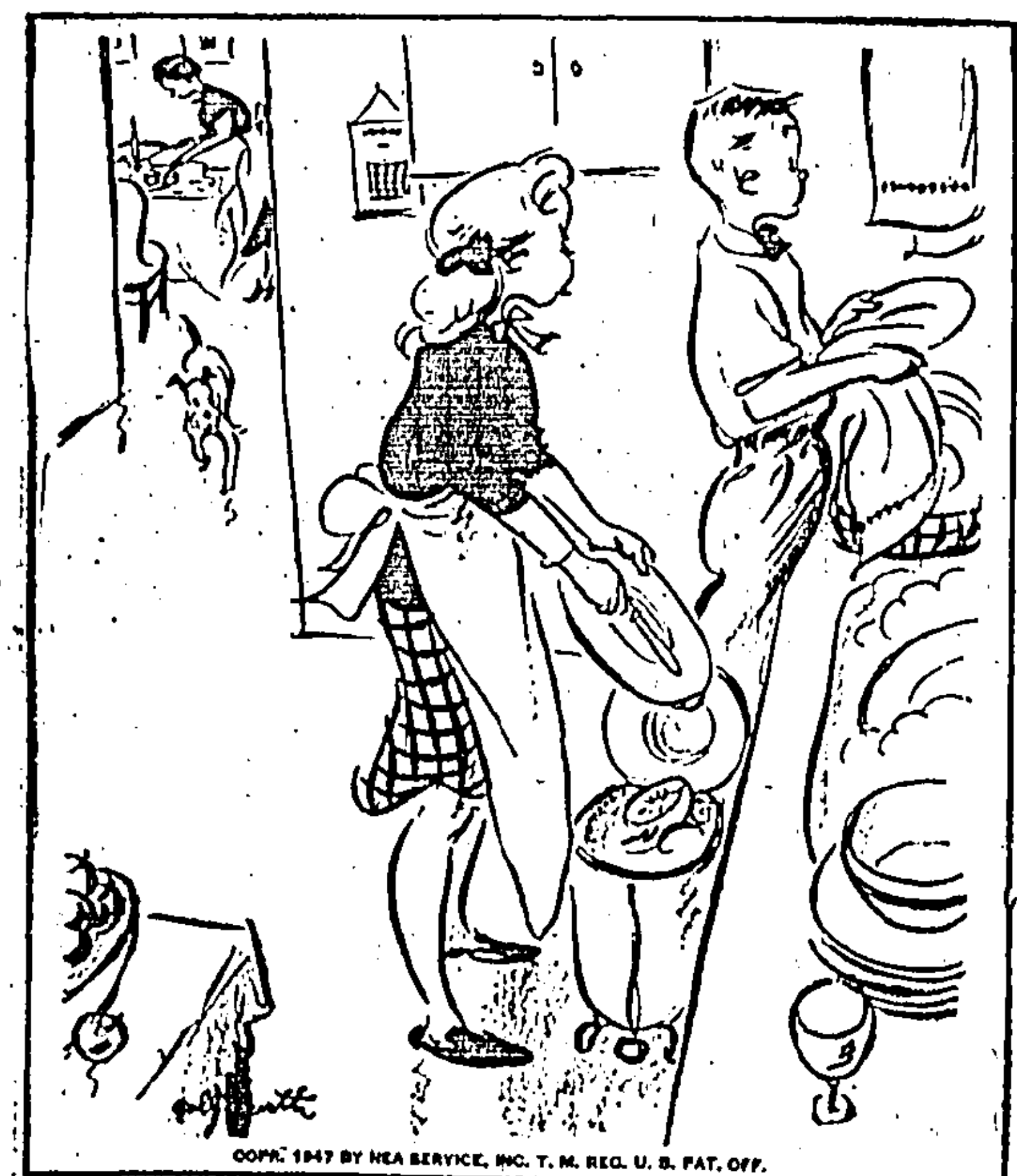
Mimi Makeup  
by GABRIELLE



Do you know that long ago women used powdered mica and powdered marble as "face powder"? Do you know that less women are coloring their gray hair? Do you know that Cleopatra was a Red-head? Do you know that the women have the largest voting power in our history? Do you know that most of the fortunes of the U.S.A. are in the hands of women? Do you know that there are over 26 million women in the United States who are over 40 years of age?

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're not getting out of wiping dishes any more—if you tell about me using lipstick, don't forget two of my girlfriends saw you smoking!"

## SINGAPORE ELECTION:

## GIMSON MUST GO IS PARTY SLOGAN

Mr John Laycock, Progressive Party candidate for the Singapore Legislative Council elections in March, has opened his campaign with a manifesto call: "Gimson must go."

Mr Laycock's newly-published manifesto argues that the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, has "delivered a sharp slap on the face" of the Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of unofficial members on income tax. It tells Singapore electors that Sir Franklin Gimson "must go," because his overriding of the councillors on domestic affairs is "inexcusable in the view of democrats."

## Students' Work Offer

An offer by students of London University to help in reconstruction work, to link them with national affairs and to help in the economic crisis, has been accepted by Holborn Borough Council in London on a three months' experimental basis.

Parties of students will each do approximately one day's work every month, including rubble clearance, trench digging and assistance in the Borough public library, day nurseries and hospitals.

The local Joint Works Committee agree in principle to the scheme, providing that all work is paid for at trade union rates, that it would not operate to the prejudice of Council employees and that, in the event of a trade dispute, student labour would be withdrawn at once. The students agreed to these conditions.—Associated Press.

## Refugee Women Walk Streets

Many women refugees from the war zones arriving in Shanghai are turning to the streets.

A municipal police survey showed a known total of 86,306 registered prostitutes. Many are denied the official tag. "Approved for business."

The police said refugee women are making up the bulk of those not approved for business.—United Press.

## Check Your Knowledge

- How long did it take Moses to reach the Promised Land?
- What is the popular name for Da Vinci's painting, "La Gioconda"?
- What causes the change of seasons?
- Where did Jesus spend most of his youth?
- The House of Romanov was the ruling dynasty of what country? (Answers on Page 4)

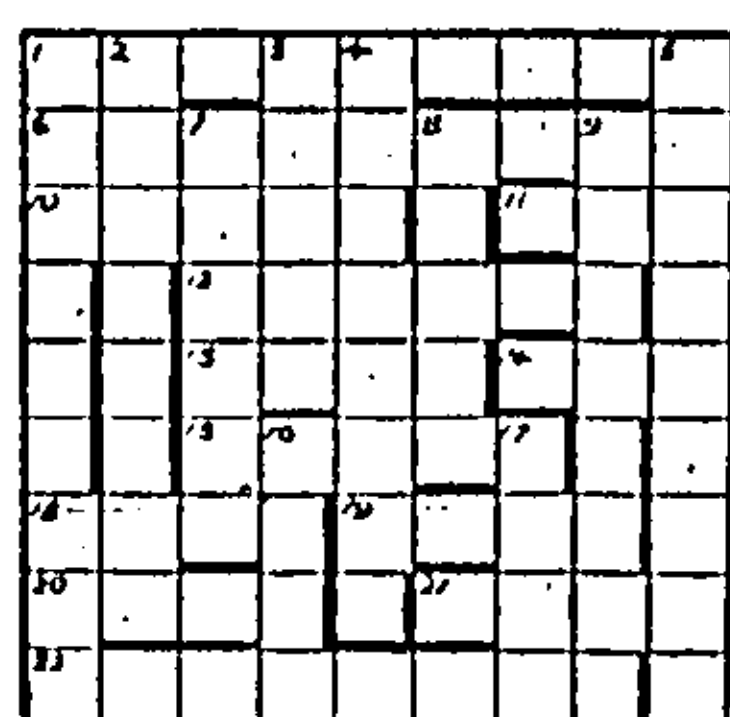
## Rupert and the Big Bang—21



The night seems to get darker still, and to make matters worse a mist starts to rise around the little party. They call and call again with no result. "Oh dear, if that light was caused by Bingo I wish he knew what a scrape he has got us into," thinks Rupert miserably. At last, to their joy, there is a faint glow in the mist, and Mr. Bear appears carrying a lantern on a pole. With cries of joy they run to him.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- Across:
- Sort of thing a suit robe. (9)
  - One employed to write for another. (10)
  - The star I trample on the way up. (6)
  - India chant shows decided taste. (3)
  - Fruit. (6)
- Down:
11. River of double existence. (4)
  12. Most schoolboys know the cut of them. (5)
  13. Excited. (4)
  14. Dusky meeting of painter and sailor. (10)
  15. Indian mounted attendant. (4)
  16. Lees. (4)
  17. Down. (22 See 1 Down)
  18. and 22. It just couldn't be earlier. (2, 4, 2, 8)
  19. Natural makes the grey hair. (5)
  20. Italian differently. (5)
  21. It's at the end (8)
  22. Contract a word by taking away letters from the middle. (9)
  23. Cotton cloth. (6)
  24. Evidently not these. (5)
  25. Compare. (9)
  26. Chopped nega. (4)
  27. Canvas. (9)
- Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Highlands, 6. Evaporator, 10. Monument, 11. Dais, 12. Type, 13. Norse, 14. Joke, 20. Anon, 21. Trap, 22. Nape, 23. Cone, 24. Peck, 25. Take, 26. Down, 27. Honesty, 28. Ivory, 29. Gang, 30. Luminant, 31. Dots, 32. Cube, 33. Aero-naut, 34. Italicize, 35. Dropsy, 36. Plane, 37. Sneak, 38. Drop, 39. Epee.

## DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

IS YOUR CLOCK ON TIME?

NO, WE PAID CASH FOR IT!



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

The 'Point Count' System, for N.T.

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

(Fourth in a series of six special Lesson Hands.)

MORE and more you are going to hear about the point count system for no trump. A great many of the present day experts are employing the point count. Most of them are using the 4-3-2-1 count—that is, ace counts four, king three, queen two, jack one.

Milton Work made this count popular 20 years ago, and even in those days it had been well established in whist. Dick Richards referred to it as the "pitch" count.

Most of today's experts want a minimum of 10 for one no trump and 22 for two no trump.

AK	AK	AK	AK
AQ4	AQ4	AQ4	AQ4
A865	A865	A865	A865
AK65	AK65	AK65	AK65
Q53	Q53	Q53	Q53
10982	10982	10982	10982
J3	J3	J3	J3
Q743	Q743	Q743	Q743
100074	100074	100074	100074
73	73	73	73
Q10074	Q10074	Q10074	Q10074
2	2	2	2

Lesson Hand—N-S vul.

South West North East

Pass Pass 2 N.T. Pass

3 Pass 3 N.T. Pass

4 Pass 4 N.T. Pass

Opening—♥ 10 30

In today's hand the point count

is employed to arrive at a correct

suit slam. North has a count of 24,

a good two no trump bid.

South's bid of three spades is not

a strength-showing bid. It simply

says, "Partner, I have a five-card

spade suit." North's bid of three

no trump conveys the fact that he

does not want to play the hand in

spades, so South, with his bid of four

diamonds, says, "How would you like

to play it in diamonds?" It also

tells North that South has two suits

of at least five cards each. Even if

his partner does not have the king

or queen of diamonds, North can see

that if the diamonds break two-two,

a slam in diamonds can be made.

The ace of hearts and the ace-king

of clubs will take care of the

three off-cards, and the spade suit

can be established by ruffing.

North's deductions are correct,

even with a heart opening. De-

clarer goes up with dummy's ace

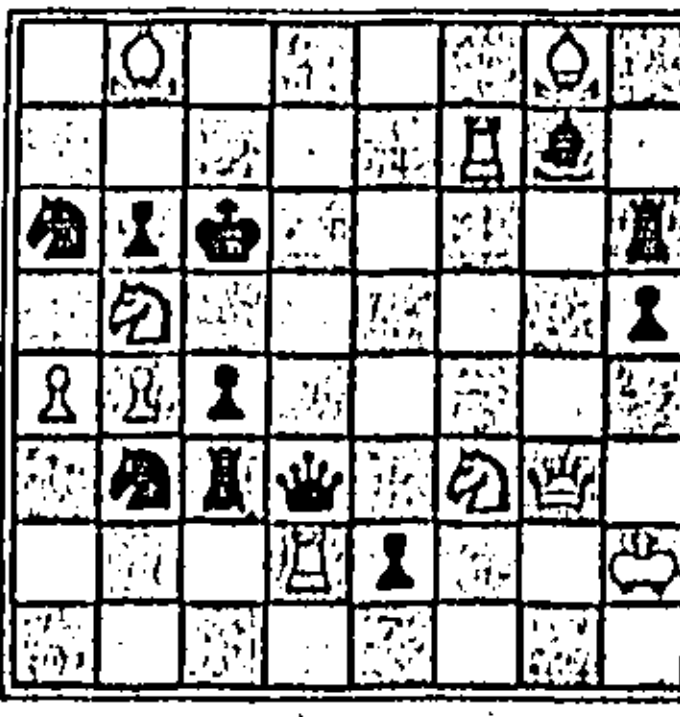
of hearts, and discards his losing

heart on the king of clubs. Since

the diamond suit split two-two, he

lost only one diamond.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY  
Black, 11 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt1, any; 2. Q-K (dis ch),

or P-Kates.

## CENTRAL THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 P.M.



## ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 &amp; 9.20 P.M.



## MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 &amp; 9.20 p.m.

BOLD DRAMA OF A MAN WITH THREE LOVES!  
CARY GRANT in  
"NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"  
with Ethel BARRYMORE • Barry FITZGERALD  
An RKO-Radio Picture  
NEXT CHANGE: SPENCER TRACY in  
"THE SEVENTH CROSS"

## STAR

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY

THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF A

YANKEE DOOGIE DANDY IN JAPAN

JAMES CAGNEY and Sylvia Sydney

BLOOD on the SUN

A WILSON PETERSON Production

To-morrow, One Day Only

"Corsican Brothers"

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR.

They Gave their Lives.

We, too,  
may give  
through the  
HONGKONG  
WAR  
MEMORIAL  
FUND.

Send your  
donation to  
the Hon. Treasurers  
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews  
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

## Marshall Plan Proposed To Feed Birds

A tree expert proposes a "Marshall plan" for birds.

"Just the same quiet to the branch of your tree, or set up a little feeding station with sunflower seeds," said George M. Coddington of Stamford.

"A few fatty foods, seeds and fruits will tide the birds over the winter. The cost is small and the friends you attract will stay and richly repay you."

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Superintendent of the R. C. Cemetery to exhume graves in Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, of the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

The exhumations will commence in August 1948. The remains will be reburied in a special urn section in the same Cemetery.

Names and numbers of graves will be posted immediately at the entrance to the Cemetery and at the doors of Churches.

All persons wishing to arrange for private exhumation of any of the graves should apply to the undersigned before August 1948.

FR. A. GRAMPA,  
Superintendent of R. C.  
Cemeteries.

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of members of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Thursday, January 22, 1948, at 6.30 p.m. to discuss the question of Reorganising the Association.

All members are earnestly requested to attend.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received until 4.30 p.m. for the following day.



# INDIA - PAKISTAN SECRET COMPROMISE ON KASHMIR

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—The Security Council, which on Tuesday will resume consideration of the Kashmir dispute, will have before it a resolution which embodies a compromise agreement reached by the India and Pakistan delegations in secret round-table conferences during the week-end.

Until the last moment, the contending parties appeared to be deadlocked on the question of what powers should be given to the proposed United Nations Commission.

Both parties, in a spirit of compromise, are now understood to have agreed on sending a Commission, which, according to reliable sources, will function as agents of the Security Council over a wide range of problems.

The Security Council will remain in more or less permanent session during the Commission's work, and will issue directives on required by day to day circumstances.

The resolution which will be presented to the Council by the President, M. Van Langenhove, is understood not to contain special powers for the Commission, leaving it to the Security Council to narrow or widen its scope as required.

Judging by previous procedure, members of the Council are expected to ask for a 24-hour delay to consult their governments on the terms of the resolution.

## Skyscraper Talks

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—The latest indications on the India-Pakistan

issue over the proposals to send a United Nations three-man Commission to Kashmir are that the area of disagreement on the proposals are not as wide as had earlier been believed, and it now appears that the Security Council will be able to deal with the appointment of the proposed Mediation Commission.

It was reported earlier tonight that a partial deadlock had been reached in the round-table negotiations which took place at the New York skyscraper, and that no agreement had been reached.

Neither the Pakistan nor the Indian delegation was prepared to make an immediate official statement.

It is reported that the question of the terms of reference of the proposed Mediation Commission had been the crucial point of disagreement.

Earlier reports said that the immediate controversy had narrowed down to one major point, and failure to settle it before tomorrow may endanger speedy action by the Council to solve the dispute. Both sides had previously tentatively accepted the offer to appoint the three-man United Nations Commission to go to Kashmir immediately.

but were a long way apart on its terms of reference.

## Clash Of Disagreement

Here is the list of the disagreement:

Pakistan wants the commission to have the widest powers possible, which would include:

1. The power to order a cease-fire and ensure that this is observed on both sides.
2. Freedom to consult with all parties concerned on equal terms, including representatives of the Free Kashmir Government.
3. Full powers to act in the nature of a "neutral" administration, which would organise and supervise the holding of a plebiscite throughout the territory.

Pakistan spokesmen emphasised that they are leaving the problem in the hands of the United Nations and have full confidence in its decisions.

The opposing view held by the Indian delegation is that the proposed Commission should be confined to the following field of action:

1. To stop the fighting and ensure that both sides maintain peace.
2. To act as observers during the holding of a plebiscite by the present Kashmir administration.

## Terms Of Reference

An Indian delegation spokesman told Reuters: "We felt it should be clearly specified what terms of reference the Commission shall have, and unless this is done beforehand, a speedy decision is impossible."

The Indian delegation feels strongly that the Commission should deal only with the fighting in Kashmir, which, in their view, is only "danger" to international peace.

They feel that the question of a plebiscite and communal strife between Moslems and Hindus do not come under the heading of a threat to international peace, and therefore should be of no concern to the proposed Commission.

Pakistan, in turn, contends that it is entirely impossible to expect the present administration of Sheikh Abdullah to hold an impartial plebiscite in view of its declared partiality for India.

The Indian delegation discussed the issue throughout the night before going to the round-table conference.—Reuters.

## Moslem Manifesto

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, President of the Azad Kashmir Government, who claims to represent 95 per cent of Kashmir's Moslem population, told a press conference here today that his party wants immediate withdrawal of all outside forces from Kashmir and will call on the United Nations to establish a "neutral" non-Kashmir administration to take charge of the government there and leave it to the people to decide whether they want to join India or Pakistan.

He issued this statement: "The people of Kashmir are today engaged in a life and death struggle against the armies of the Maharajah and the Government of India. This is not the first time that the tyrant Maharajah has sought outside aid to curb the people."

"In 1931-32, when the Moslem Conference launched the first political mass movement in the history of our country, the Maharajah and his Dogra troops were utterly defeated, and he regained control only by the help of the British Indian Army."

Today the Indian Army is trying to play the same role.

"But this time the people of Kashmir are better equipped spiritually and materially. We have had a long experience of political struggle and our people have learnt to bear immense hardships with great courage."

"We fought against the Nazis for seven long years and our 100,000 ex-Servicemen are well versed in warfare."

## Continued Conference

"When we saw millions of Punjabi-Moslems living in our neighbourhood massacred, banished, tortured and dispersed, all under the master plan sponsored by the Maharajahs of Kapurthala, Patiala and other states, we were forewarned and saw what was coming to us."

"The Maharajahs of Kapurthala and Patiala had visited Srinagar and held continued conferences with our tyrant. But our tyrant was of a different breed."

Ibrahim, whose statement was issued in a written form, added: "The Maharajah followed the lead given by the Maharajahs of Patiala and Kapurthala in his own low cunning manner. But we were prepared for the worst. We erected an underground rifle factory, pooled all that we possessed and launched a resistance movement."

"Hundreds of our villages were burnt and looted. As the resistance movement gained in strength, the Maharajah and his troops became positive maniacal beasts."

## Military Initiative

"The more excesses they committed, the stronger was our determination to go on fighting. We mobilised all our able-bodied population, and the Maharajah's troops began to lose ground."

"Moslem officers and soldiers crossed over to our side, and the Dogras (Maharajah's troops) began to retreat. By the middle of October the military initiative passed into our hands."

"The Maharajah now started conspiring with the Indian Government, which was only too ready to take advantage of the situation."

Ibrahim concluded by saying that he would ask the Security Council for a hearing.—Reuters.



## Tentative Date Set For Korea Election

Seoul, Jan. 19.—The United Nations Commission for Korea today set a tentative date for the election it hopes will lead to establishment of an independent government for a unified Korea.

## EGYPTIAN STUDENTS IN CLASH

Cairo, Jan. 19.—Egyptian students and police clashed in Cairo today when students in both Cairo and Alexandria stopped work and demonstrated against the joint Anglo-Egyptian rule over the Sudan—one of the points on which treaty revision talks between Britain and Egypt broke down last year.

The clashes occurred when students of the Faid Awa University tried to break through a strong police cordon and march through the town, demanding the abolition of joint rule.

The entire University district in Cairo has been under a virtual police siege for several weeks.

The police in Cairo and Alexandria cordoned off universities and secondary schools in both cities when the students struck to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing in 1909 of the Sudan Condominium Convention.

Under the 1909 Condominium agreement between Britain and Egypt and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan is administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Britain and Egypt.—Reuters.

## Letters To The Editor

### Our Contributors Are Criticised

"Sir—I wish to protest against the entirely tendentious nature of the political articles in the Hongkong Telegraph of Saturday, January 17, which include:

1. An article praising Andrew Carnegie, whose blackleg shot-gun activities against his employees should ensure that he will meet few of them in an after-life.

2. "You find that Money Melts" by W.J. Brown, Independent (?) M.P., which with specious argument finds the financial policy in Soviet Russia bad, because everything in Russia is bad (yes, only the Communists rioted in Canton).

3. "Watch Fayed" by Sefton Delmer. His novel spelling of Fayed (Fayid) is on a par with a political master plan sponsored by the Maharajahs of Kapurthala, Patiala and other states, we were forewarned and saw what was coming to us."

"The Maharajahs of Kapurthala and Patiala had visited Srinagar and held continued conferences with our tyrant. But our tyrant was of a different breed."

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Ibrahim concluded by saying that he would ask the Security Council for a hearing.—Reuters.

## Baruch Testifies On Marshall Aid Plan

Washington, Jan. 19.—The British Empire should be allowed to retain her system of preferential tariffs intact for another three years, Bernard Baruch, the leading American "elder" statesman, said today. He coupled this suggestion with a proposal that European nations band together in an economic and political union with the eventual aim of lowering tariffs between themselves and the outside world.

Each nation in this union should mutually guarantee support of the other in the event of aggression, while the United States should give a similar guarantee.

"And by guarantee, I mean a firm promise to go to war if any of them are attacked," he declared.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Marshall Plan, Mr. Baruch said: "Any economic aid which the United States gives will be inadequate without a common readiness of the Europeans to stand up and fight for their independence and freedom."

"Given such a determination, the United States should pledge itself to come to the defence of these united nations in case of aggression."

"Let us not shy from stating now what we intend to do before any would-be warmaker has yielded to the temptation of aggression," he declared.

The United Nations Charter provided for such regional pacts of assistance, he said, and he urged that such a mutual defence agreement should be concluded under this framework.

## Guarantee Against War

"It is our best guarantee against a third war," he said.

"Other nations, I am sure, will join us in this mutual defence pact and I hope in time, Russia will also."

Answering a question on whether the United States should ask for bases and airfields in Europe in return for aid, Mr. Baruch replied: "In my personal opinion, yes."

"We should get bases through negotiation as part of the mutual protection programme. Joint ownership and operation would be to our mutual advantage," he declared.

Mr. Baruch, the architect of the United States plan for the international control of atomic energy and an adviser to American Presidents in two wars, gave the Senate Committee a radical scheme for European recovery and American economic stabilisation.

Strongly supporting the Marshall Plan, he recommended that all pre-war and wartime debts, built up in the United States by countries participating in the European recovery programme, should be settled promptly.

He proposed a similar settlement for Britain's sterling debts with Egypt, India and other countries and said the British Empire should be allowed to retain her system of preferential tariffs intact for another three years.

## General Staff For Peace

Mr. Baruch said the United States should establish a "General Staff for Peace" which would launch a production drive across America exceeding wartime proportions and, meanwhile, stabilise the economy by cutting down food prices, banking enterprises and maintaining the present taxation levels for another two years.

Mr. Baruch, who holds no government position and spoke as an independent witness before the Committee, asserted that the United States should become a market for the productive labour of all peoples for the next five years as part of

the "Work For Peace" drive, and said that this promise of an assured market would so stimulate output that Europe's financial needs would be greatly and quickly reduced.

Mr. Baruch said that he was not disturbed at the prospects of America accumulating large stocks of strategic materials which would be stored against the future needs of the United States.

But, he added, "to avoid any misunderstanding of the extent of this plan, other nations should be permitted to make these purchases on the same basis as the United States."

## Repayment Of Loans

Baruch said European governments should repay in dollars any American loans from private parties before nationalising any industry in which private American capital was invested, but added: "This does not restrict in any way the right of Europeans to socialise any or all their industries."

His suggestion was to prevent a repudiation of the debts entered into in good faith by American and European businessmen, he declared.

Baruch recommended the European nations to organize the productive resources of the continent and regulate the Ruhr resources with priorities and international control to protect the peaceful interests of Germany's neighbours.

He expressed the opinion that the United States could extend help abroad "without wrecking ourselves."

It should be a full measure of help under an organised programme to promote world peace, he said, adding: "If we are to undertake a European recovery programme, let us do it well."

"Doing it well involves far more than merely appropriating money, however many billions. It means organising the job soundly and administering it fully."

## Home Economy

"It also means that each of us—not just the Treasury—must contribute what is required in moderation, self-restraint and, if necessary, sacrifice, so as to be sure to see it through."

Commenting that large expenditures abroad were certain to have their effect on home economy, Mr. Baruch said farmers should be willing to agree to a major cut in the present agricultural prices in exchange for a guarantee of being able to sell all their crops at a price set for the next three years."

Mr. Baruch said the European countries should put their currencies on "realistic" rates of exchange, while the United States should "stand ready to buy all non-perishable raw materials produced anywhere and by anyone in the world for the next five years and which cannot find normal commercial markets."—Reuters.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 20**  
Closing Times By Air  
Bangkok, Hankow, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cebu, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Medan, Palembang, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, Japan, Korea, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Europe, Japan, Korea, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Europe, Japan, Korea, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, 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